



DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT UPHOLDS IOC ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW121605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 12 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Washington, February 11 (XINHUA)--At the request of the State Department, the United States Department of Justice today filed a statement to the New York State Supreme Court, upholding the rule of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on barring Taiwan athletes from participating in Lake Placid Olympic games using the "emblem, flag and anthem of the 'Republic of China'."

The State Supreme Court made the unanimous decision this afternoon after hearing the appeal made by the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee on February 8. The appeal was against an erroneous ruling by a New York State judge on February 7 that the athletes from Taiwan could use such "flag, anthem and uniforms". The IOC has decided that athletes from Taiwan could participate on the condition that they do not use such "emblem, flag and anthem".

The statement of the U.S. Department of Justice said that the New York State judge's rule of February 7 was erroneous because it fails to take into account the status of Taiwan. The vast majority of countries in the world, including the United States, recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole government of China. They do not recognize the claim of **the** Taiwan authorities to represent China, nor do they recognize the "Republic of China as a state or government."

The statement said, "The United States has a substantial foreign policy interest in maintaining its ability to host international sporting events such as the Olympic games in a manner consistent with decisions reached by the international bodies managing those events." "All decisions concerning the invitation of teams to participate in the games were made by the IOC," the statement said, adding that any "judicial intervention in the IOC's management of the games" "calls into question the ability of the United States to host other international sporting events in a manner consistent with the decisions of international bodies."

VANCE STATES U.S. POSITION ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS TO IOC

OW101236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 10 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Lake Placid, February 9 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today reaffirmed his government's position that Moscow should not be honored by hosting the 22nd Olympic games when it was currently engaging in an aggressive war and refusing to comply with the world community's demand to hold its aggression and withdraw its forces. On behalf of President Jimmy Carter, Vance addressed the opening ceremony of the 82nd session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) here this evening.

He declared, "The world faces a serious threat to peace which raises an issue of fundamental importance to the Olympic movement." Foremost among the noblest principles of the Olympics is peace, he continued, adding, "In the view of my government, it would be a violation of this fundamental Olympic principle to conduct or attend Olympic games in a nation which is currently engaging in an aggressive war."

"The question we now confront," he pointed out, "is whether the games should be held in a country which is itself committing a serious breach of international peace. It is our conviction that to do so would be wholly inconsistent with the meaning of the Olympics."

"It is impossible to separate this decision from its political consequences. To hold the Olympics in any nation that is warring on another is to lend the Olympic mantle to that nation's actions," he stressed. He warned that "the struggles of nations and peoples to preserve their independence--to preserve peace now and for the future--will be contradicted and diminished if the Olympics are held in a nation whose continuing aggression has been condemned by an overwhelming majority of the U.N. General Assembly."

He formally suggested that "the preferable course would be to transfer the games from Moscow to another site or multiple sites this summer. Clearly there are practical difficulties, but they could be overcome. There is also precedent for cancelling the games. Or it would be possible, with a simple change of rules, to postpone the games for a year or more."

He reiterated that "we will oppose the participation of an American team in any Olympic games in the capital of an invading nation." "This position is firm. It reflects the deep convictions of the United States Congress and the American people," he added. "To avoid such problem in the future, we support the establishment of permanent homes for the summer and winter Olympics," he stated.

In his opening speech, Lord Killanin, president of IOC, recalled that the decision to allocate the 22nd Olympic games to the city of Moscow was taken by the 75th session of the IOC, meeting in Vienna in 1974, and an agreement was signed. He stressed that this agreement must be honored though "the current political situation is different." "Solutions to the political problem of the world are not the responsibility of sporting bodies such as the International Olympic Committee, but of the appropriate governmental organisation," he said.

IOC'S LORD KILLANIN ANNOUNCES DECISION ON MOSCOW GAMES

OWL30807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lake Placid, U.S.A., February 12 (XINHUA)--President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Lord Killanin declared that "all 135 members present at the 82nd session of the IOC are unanimous that the games must be held in Moscow as planned." He made this statement at a press conference held here this evening following a meeting of the 82nd session of the IOC.

He said, "The IOC is fully aware of, and sensitive to, the world conditions which have created the most serious challenge to confront the Olympic games." He added, "All 142 recognized National Olympic Committees (NOC) are bound by the Olympic rules. They alone can accept or refuse invitations to the Olympic games." But decisions had to be made by May 24. "The IOC urges the Organizing Committee in Moscow, and the NOC of the U.S.S.R., to inform the highest authorities of their government of the circumstances which have created these difficulties for so many NOC's," he noted.

Replying to the question whether the Olympic games are still to be held in Moscow when situation changes, he emphasized: "We keep all options open" because of the possible changing situation. "We still have much time from now to May 24," he added.

Refuting the argument that the IOC's resolution on the problem of Taiwan was hypocritical, he said, "We allow Taiwan to participate in the Olympics not under the national flag and anthem of the Republic of China" under the resolution adopted by voting late last year. He continued: "We have arranged for the maximum representation of the Chinese people in the Olympic movement. It is not hypocritical, but realistic."

U.S. TO BOYCOTT SUMMER OLYMPICS DESPITE IOC DECISION

OW130826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 12 (XINHUA)--The United States will boycott the summer Olympics despite the International Olympic Committee's decision on the holding of the games in Moscow as scheduled, said White House Press Secretary Joseph Powell here today.

The U.S. press secretary pointed out: "We regret the decision by the International Olympic Committee to conduct the 1980 games in Moscow and to reject the proposal of the United States Olympic Committee to transfer, postpone or cancel the games." "Under these circumstances, neither the President, the Congress, nor the American people can support the sending of United States teams to Moscow this summer," he added. He noted: "The President urges the United States Olympic Committee to reach a prompt decision against sending a team to the games."

MALAYSIAN PREMIER URGES UN TO IMPLEMENT KAMPUCHEA MOTION

OW081541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister, Hussein Onn, urged the United Nations Thursday to expedite the implementation of the U.N. resolution on Kampuchea, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur. In his talks with Ilter Turkmen, special envoy of the U.N. secretary-general, the prime minister reiterated that Malaysia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were concerned with the conflict in Kampuchea.

Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Abdullah Zawawi, who attended the talks, told reporters after the meeting that the prime minister asked Turkmen to convey this concern to the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Hussein, he said, also took the opportunity to inform Turkmen of Malaysia's views on the situation in the region, particularly on the political solution to the Kampuchean conflict in accordance with the U.N. resolution. He voiced the hope that Turkmen would impress on the Vietnamese leaders the need for them to uphold their pledges made at the United Nations to prevent the illegal departure of their people and to regulate the orderly outflow of the people.

In his talks with the special envoy Thursday Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Mokhtar Hashim said that Malaysia was disappointed over delay in implementing the U.N. resolution on Kampuchea and underlined the need to carry out all points it contained. Mokhtar also conveyed to Turkmen Malaysia's concern over tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

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KAMPUCHEAN UN REPRESENTATIVE DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW122210 Beijing XINHUA in English 2108 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 12 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean are fiercely fighting the Vietnamese invaders and stretching them out in hot battlefields from the northern and central regions to the northeastern region, said Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the U.N., here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Thiounn Prasith, who just returned from Kampuchea, said, "Besides, we are carrying out guerrilla activities everywhere throughout the country." "Thanks to the guerrilla warfare we are waging, we have successfully attacked the Vietnamese aggressors," he noted. He vehemently condemned the Vietnamese Army for increasingly resorting to toxic chemicals and poison gas in many places. "The Vietnamese aggressors are increasing their large-scale massacres and murders," he went on.

"Only the cessation of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in implementation of the ~~United~~ Nations resolution can solve the problem in Kampuchea and re-establish peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia," he stressed.

YAMANI: SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN AIMED AT MIDEAST OIL FIELDS

OW071845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani told today an international business symposium which is being held in Davos, Switzerland, that he is "convinced" that a major reason for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was to get closer to the oil fields of the Middle East, according to a UPI report from Davos, Switzerland. This is because of the likely oil shortages in all of Eastern Europe in the second half of the 1980's, Yamani said.

Yamani made the comments in his speech to the symposium of leading world business executives and politicians organized by the European management forum.

Describing his speech as "a major statement of policy", he warned that "the atmosphere is boiling and I'm afraid it could lead to disaster if nothing is done."

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PR C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES

B 1

RENMIN RIBAO: VANCE EXPECTS MOSCOW 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

HK120856 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[Report: "Vance Says Moscow May Launch 'Peace Offensive' To Divide U.S. Allies"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Vance predicted at a Senate subcommittee meeting on 7 February that the Kremlin was likely to launch a "peace offensive" to divide U.S. allies.

He repeatedly expressed his belief that U.S. allies "will join hands with" his country in taking steps to counter the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

However, he said: "I anticipate that (the Soviet Union) will launch some kind of peace offensive and at the same time attempt to encourage other countries to fill the vacuum caused by our decision."

Some government officials here believe that Vance will be going to Europe in 2 weeks to hold a series of consultations with the foreign ministers of Western countries on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan so as to bring Western policy into line.

BRZEZINSKI DEMANDS COMPLETE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

OW121616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski told newsmen last night a token withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan instead of a genuine and complete one is not a solution to the problem.

He said, "It's very probable that before too long the Soviet Union will engage in what might be called a peace offensive, removing a token number of troops from Afghanistan. This would be designed to show the Soviet Union is reducing its presence in Afghanistan." "Our view," he stressed, "is that it's very important that all of the Soviet forces be promptly withdrawn from Afghanistan and that the genuinely neutral, non-aligned but truly independent Afghanistan again be made possible."

KISSINGER COMMENTS ON SOVIET POLICY

OW041524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Paris, February 3 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said tonight that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is not "an isolated element." He termed the Afghanistan situation "a problem of strategic order" which "must be straightened out in the overall context of Soviet expansion."

In an interview with the French Radio Europe 1, he said that the Soviet intervention is the culmination of a whole series of steps and actions beginning with intervention of Cuban troops in Angola, followed by intervention in Zaire, and then by the sending of Cuban troops to Ethiopia, as well as Cuban and East German forces to South Yemen and to Afghanistan in 1978.

"There used to be a sort of general movement to pass around oil producing areas, which ended by this latest step in Afghanistan--where, for the first time since the Second World War, the Soviet Union has invaded territories which had not been occupied since the war," he said. "That necessitated a reaction from the United States."

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Dr. Kissinger said he supported President Jimmy Carter's response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But, he maintained, the proposed Olympic boycott and the decision to halt most American grain shipments to the Soviet Union "will not solve the strategic problem created by the invasion of Afghanistan." "But to send an American Olympic team to Moscow under these circumstances...or to ship millions of tons of grain while eight Soviet divisions are in Afghanistan would be completely unthinkable," he added.

On detente issue, he said, "I will not accept on the level of principles the idea that Europe can do the negotiating and the United States should concern itself with the weaponry, for in that case Europe would have the monopoly on detente and the United States that or defense. That would be very dangerous."

U.S. MILITARY TO BE ALLOWED TO USE OMANI BASES

OW121224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--Oman has agreed in principle to allow the United States Air Force and Navy to use some military installations in the country, according to an AFP report quoting a high official of the U.S. State Department. The official disclosed that the agreement, to be approved by President Jimmy Carter, was concluded during last week's visit to the gulf region by a U.S. mission led by Reginald Bartholomew, director of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs of the U.S. State Department. Under the terms of the agreement, the official said, the United States would be allowed to stockpile petrol and military material in the sultanate for use in case of need in the region, and would be responsible for establishing the necessary infrastructures. In return, Washington would increase its military aid to Oman, the official added.

The United States has mounted an intensive diplomatic campaign in the past few months in search of bases in the gulf and Indian Ocean regions as launching points for military intervention there if necessary, the official disclosed.

XINHUA REPORTS CARTER WIN IN MAINE CAUCUSES

OW111854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 11 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter defeated his Democratic presidential rival Senator Edward Kennedy in their first contest in the challenger's New England territory as Democrats in Maine voted their presidential preferences in political town meetings last night.

With 434 of the 486 town caucuses, or 89 percent, having reported to the Maine Democratic State Committee this morning, Carter held a 6 percent lead. He had 13,660 votes (or 45 percent) for 870 local delegates, or 46 percent of the delegates elected so far. Kennedy had 12,040 votes (or 39 percent) for 752 delegates, or 40 percent. Another presidential candidate California Governor Edmund Brown had 4,404 votes (or 14 percent) for 252 delegates, or 13 percent. Caucuses in the 486 municipalities, from tiny places to cities in Maine's state convention, which in turn will pick delegates for the Democratic presidential nominating convention to be held in August in New York City. The calendar, rather than a deep tradition of caucuses voting like the one in Iowa last month, has made the Maine event significant, for it falls midway between the Iowa caucuses where Carter beat Kennedy by 2-1 and the New Hampshire primary to be held in two weeks time.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS SOVIETS ISOLATED BY AFGHAN MOVES

HK120730 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[Study notes by Xiao Gu: "Isolation as Seen From Curses"]

[Text] A massive propaganda machine is in the hands of the Kremlin leaders. Every time Moscow carries out aggression and expansion in the world, they set it in motion making excuses, spreading rumors or inventing stories to dress up or cover up their acts of aggression.

This time, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, people have found Moscow back at the old game, dredging up hackneyed weapons from its propaganda "arsenal" in a sweeping attack on all targets. If there is any difference about the current verbal attack, it is the number of targets involved and the severity, both unprecedented. They bring the club to bear on anyone condemning Moscow's act of aggression. Just look at the facts:

When the United States decided to strengthen its countermeasures in the face of the Soviet threat, PRAVDA accused it of "artificially creating bellicose hysteria over the Afghan incident."

When the British Government came out relatively strong in its stand on the Afghan problem, IZVESTIYA accused it of "pursuing a new Oriental colonialist policy."

When the leaders of NATO countries met to discuss the Afghan situation, the Soviet Central Television Station even said that this showed "who had directed the invasion of Afghanistan in the past and from where."

When Egypt denounced the Soviet act of piracy, it was accused of participating in "anti-Afghan conspiratorial activities."

Of course, the Soviets did not spare the Yugoslav newspapers which stood up to defend justice, accusing a Belgrade commentator of "pretending not to know of the existence of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union" and "not knowing his business."

TASS even picked the Dominican president out from such a faraway place as South America and called him "an aggressor's accomplice." The latter was said to be "spreading mountains of rumors" about the Afghan problem.

Meanwhile, the role played by NOVOYE VREM'YA is one of opening fire on "certain communist party organs" which have "distorted the Afghan incident and the Soviet Union's aid to this country" and which have dared to take "obviously inharmonious" action.

It seems that the list of those subjected to attack is much longer because more and more countries, governments, public bodies and prominent figures in the world are protesting and condemning the Soviet act of aggression against Afghanistan in different ways.

This poses the question: With the Soviet aggressor under fire from every quarter, how can the bunch of hired writers and journalists in Moscow be equal to the job of vituperation? Mr. LU Xun said: Lies in black and white can never cover up facts written in blood. No matter how much gold is painted on him, a devil cannot be turned into an angel. In light of this torrent of invective from Moscow, people can see clearly how isolated the Soviets are and how sorry a figure they cut!

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PRO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

RENNMIN RIBAO: USSR DENIES INFORMATION ON AFGHANISTAN TO ITS PEOPLE

HK121020 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 80 p 4 HK

[Notes by Xin Ji: "Sooner or Later Smoke Will Come Out"]

[Text] Big shots in Moscow have recently been putting on one show after another by making speeches and receiving voters. Such activities prior to the Supreme Soviet election, which takes place once every 4 years, are merely routine business and mean nothing new. The only thing that distinguishes this year from the past has been the additional problem Soviet speech writers have encountered in preparing for such an occasion. This is due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which has given rise to much perplexity among the Soviet people. The invasion has made it very difficult for the speakers to gloss over the Soviet armed involvement when facing the electors.

However, a CPSU Central Committee secretary, Ponomarev, noted for being an "expert in ideology," has come up with a "brainstorm": During all his campaigning, he stuck to his policy of denying all facts about the invasion by saying that "nothing" had happened in Afghanistan. According to TASS, during a "meeting with the electors" in Saratov on the Volga on 4 February, this "expert" remarked: "There has been no (Soviet) 'invasion' of Afghanistan" and "we have not 'occupied' that country, nor has there been any incident involving the 'usurpation' of state power in Kabul. He even said: "Not a single conflict has ever taken place between our soldiers and the Afghans. The Soviet Union harbors no ulterior motive either in Afghanistan or in any other place, we do not pose any threat to Pakistan or Iran" and "we do not cherish any intention of going south to the Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean."

The fact that Soviet troops are invading Afghanistan is undeniable in spite of Ponomarev's disclaimer. His remarks can in no way allay the Soviet people's anxiety about recent developments. Nowadays, the Kremlin is, on the one hand, blocking the passage of information, and, on the other, cooking up many stories about "acts of aggression" by other countries to mislead the public and distort the true picture of what is really going on. Nevertheless, such trickery is useless as there is no way to conceal the truth. The countless telegrams and letters of inquiry which Soviet propaganda departments have been receiving offer the most convincing proof. Such painstaking denials by Ponomarev also provide meaningful proof from another angle.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has helped many people in the world who were misled by the facade of a seemingly genuine desire for "detente" presented by Moscow to see through the ferocious features of Soviet superpower hegemonism. Ponomarev's remarks show that the Afghanistan incident has awakened the Soviet people. It makes them think about the kind of policies being pursued by the Kremlin. This is what made Ponomarev shiver and hasten to find excuses for the invasion. Can his excuses be of any avail? Smoke will come out sooner or later, for the fire is now kindled.

RENNMIN RIBAO: SOVIET TROOPS DECEIVED ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

HK120859 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 80 p 4 HK

[Short commentary: "Wandering About Rootlessly"]

[Text] It is reported that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan have found themselves fooled. The Soviet leadership originally told them that they were going to fight the Americans and the Chinese who had invaded Afghanistan. However, for over a month they have been fighting Afghans. They have felt very bad about the whole thing. The show of unwillingness to serve the Kremlin's policy of aggression and expansion by these Soviet soldiers provides eloquent proof to debunk the Soviet Union's big lie about its invasion of Afghanistan.

Since the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, Moscow has set in motion all its propaganda machinery, ranting that the Soviet troops have acted "at the request" of the Afghan authorities to "repulse an outside threat" and to "protect it from an outside act of aggression," and trumpeting such themes as "imperialism and its own accomplices have actually started an undeclared war on revolutionary Afghanistan," and so forth. However, the personal experiences of those Soviet soldiers ordered to invade Afghanistan has shown that Afghanistan's outside aggressor is none other than the Soviet Army.

The personal experiences of these Soviet soldiers show that Moscow is not only deceiving the people of various countries but also fooling the Soviet people and army. Such experiences will have an incalculable influence not only on the people of various republics allied with the Soviet Union in central Asia but also on people throughout the Soviet Union. Trouble may develop out of some seemingly insignificant thing. Moscow's hegemonists have never reckoned with the consequences the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is likely to produce at home.

An ancient Russian saying goes, "A lie does not pay; you cannot always live on lying." Let us now see how long the Soviet hegemonists can live on lying.

RENNIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON HENG SAMRIN VISIT TO MOSCOW

HQ121029 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 80 p 6 NK

[Short commentary: "'Made in the Soviet Union'"]

[Excerpts] Vietnam's puppet Heng Samrin recently led a number of his followers in paying tribute to his Soviet masters in Moscow, expressing his "gratitude" to his big bosses for their kindness in "bringing him up" in the past year. Brezhnev did his utmost to lavish praise on this puppet, pledging to support him with more "aid." In this farce, the status of Heng Samrin as Moscow's worthy progeny was ascertained. In the meantime, people have clearly seen that this Vietnamese puppet has played an important role in furthering Soviet global strategy.

Heng Samrin came to power with the support of the bayonets of the Vietnamese invading troops. He has become Hanoi's puppet emperor in Kampuchea. In the meantime, the Vietnamese authorities maintained ties with Moscow's consent and support. The Soviet Union supported and aided Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea. Without Soviet aid and support, this puppet in Phnom Penh would have become a pile of bones long ago. Heng Samrin sold Kampuchea not only to Vietnam, but also to the Soviet Union. He is a special type of puppet and traitor. The fact that a fellow as filthy and contemptible as dog's dung was an honored guest of the Kremlin has made people see more clearly that Soviet social-imperialism has become a base camp of the most reactionary and shameless kind in the world.

The Soviet Union appreciates Heng Samrin because he is a product of the Soviet invasion and expansion and a tool in practicing its hegemonism. It was by no means accidental that at the banquet in honor of Heng Samrin, Brezhnev announced: "The Soviet Union is not willing to give up any of its successes scored during the 1970s on the international stage" and that it would "keep on marching." Obviously, he regarded Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea with the support of the Soviet Union, which has brought Kampuchea into the Soviet global sphere, as one of the Soviet "successes" in the 1970s. The Soviet Union "is not willing to give up" this "success" and it will "keep on marching." Where will it "march to?" It will "march into" Southeast Asia, Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf... The Vietnamese authorities allowed Heng Samrin to show up in Moscow to demonstrate to the whole world the so-called independence of this puppet. However, what has Heng Samrin brought back from Moscow except the trademark "Made in the Soviet Union?"

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

BEIJING IN KOREAN: NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE

SK120937 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK

[Text] In a commentator's editorial article [as heard], the NODONG SINMUN of Korea on 10 February noted that the military exercise the United States staged in the southern half of Korea by sending its troops there is dampening the strong desire of the Korean people who are demanding the reunification of the fatherland and is a scheme which may jeopardize the dialog.

The editorial article noted that the United States should relinquish its wrong, anachronistic policy against Korea and be discreet about its acts.

The editorial article was released in connection with the U.S. military exercise commotion staged in the southern half of Korea near the military demarcation line in mobilizing the 3d U.S. Marine Division from Okinawa, Japan.

The editorial article commented on the procedural work the North and the South of Korea are carrying out for talks between the premiers of the North and the South and noted that the United States, rather than creating a favorable atmosphere for dialog, is creating a war atmosphere by staging a military exercise in South Korea and by introducing troops from outside of Korea.

The editorial article stressed that the United States, if it truly desires peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, must abandon the policy of strength, discontinue the arms buildup and military exercises and immediately withdraw all its armed forces, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

In conclusion, the editorial article noted that the United States must not pursue the divisive line against Korea any longer and must stop acts hampering the North-South dialog for reunification and do something favorable to the cause of the reunification of Korea.

JAPAN CONDITIONS AID TO SRV ON WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW121734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 12 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government will not fulfill its 1979-budgeted aid to Vietnam until the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, KYODO reported quoting Japanese Foreign Ministry sources today.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry held that up to now, there is no sign of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Instead, there are signs of intensified Vietnamese operation along the Kampuchean-Thai border against the Democratic Kampuchean troops, the report added.

BRIEFS

DPRK COMMENDS SHANGHAI ENGINEERS--Engineers and technicians from Shanghai, who took part in the construction of the (Sochon) oil pump plant in the DPRK, were recently commended by the Korean Government. A ceremony to award them medals was held in Pyongyang on 12 November. Acting on behalf of President Kim Il-song, Vice President Kang Yang-uk presented the medals to the engineers and technicians from the Shanghai diesel engine plant and other units. The DPRK oil pump plant will produce high-pressure oil pumps, diesel engines and other special equipment. On 18 October 1979 President Kim Il-song inspected the oil pump plant and expressed satisfaction with the equipment provided by China. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA BACKS NONALINED MEETING ON SOVIETS

OW061249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)--The proposal of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries to convene a plenary meeting of all non-aligned countries early in order to discuss the Soviet military intervention of Afghanistan and to demand the Soviet withdrawal from that country received the complete support of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The commentary stressed, "The sacred obligation and the basic principle of the non-aligned movement is to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of other non-aligned countries." It said that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea are ruthless violations of non-aligned principles, the U.N. Charter, and international law and practice.

The commentary pointed out that Cuba's open backing of the Soviet expansionists in Afghanistan and Hanoi's intervention in Kampuchea show once again that Cuba and Vietnam are the sham non-aligned countries installed as agents of the Soviet international expansionists inside the non-aligned movement.

RADIO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA SAYS SRV TROOPS TROUNCED

OW071257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have been given another trouncing by Kampuchean guerrilla units in Battambang and other areas, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

In the three days ending February 1, the Vietnamese aggressor troops entrenched in Battambang Province conducted a mopping-up operation in mountainous Phnum Chat under the cover of artillery fire in a bid to wipe out local guerrillas at one swoop. In close cooperation with local people, the guerrillas foiled the enemy attempt and routed several hundred Vietnamese marauders. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and other military materials were seized.

Since January 31, the guerrilla units operating in Sisophon, Bavei, Pailin and Samlot of Battambang Province have inflicted losses on the Vietnamese aggressors.

Since December 28 last year, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have conducted mopping-up operations on the Kratie battlefield. Together with local people, guerrilla units set traps, laid mines and mounted surprise attacks on enemy transportation lines, throwing the enemy into a defensive position. By January 25, Kampuchean guerrilla units had killed or wounded over 140 enemy soldiers and captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and other military materials.

VODK CENSURES SRV'S USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW080814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--The continued use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese aggressor troops to massacre the Kampuchean people was censured by the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea in a statement on February 5, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today.

The statement says: "The Le Duan clique of Vietnam has stepped up the spreading of noxious chemicals when the Vietnamese aggressor troops cannot enter the areas under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and guerrilla base areas and zones. In the past, Hanoi dispatched aircraft to spread noxious chemicals and now, uses artillery to shell gas bombs. Beginning January 29, gas bombs were shelled in several consecutive days in the areas near the Pailin battlefield." "In addition," the statement continues, "the Vietnamese aggressor troops employed chemical weapons to slaughter the Kampuchean people in Komrieng, Bavei, Reach and Phnom Kravan in the Northwest District, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri provinces in the Northeast District and Northern Siemreap Province, Oddormeanchey, Preah Viheal and Koh Kong in the North District.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea believes that all the peace-loving and justice-upholding nations, political and mass organizations and prominent personages the world over will take measures to prevent the Le Duan clique of Vietnam from killing the Kampuchean people by means of chemical weapons, the statement notes.

THAILAND REPORTS SRV TROOPS 'MASSING' ALONG BORDER

OW071739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--About 20,000 Vietnamese troops have been poised on the Kampuchean side of the Kampuchean-Thai border area for offensives against the resistance forces in Kampuchea on the eve of Vietnam's spring festival, according to a report from Bangkok. The report said that a number of Vietnamese occupation troops on February 4 reached as near as 600 yards from the Thai border. There was speculation that Vietnamese troops attempt to drive the Khmer Rouge forces and their followers into Thailand and then blockade the border with mines and observation posts.

Som Khataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said on February 4, "We estimate that Vietnamese troops would attack free Khmer's camps in the area north of Arangya Prathet." "Any action into Thailand will be regarded as an act of aggression," he warned.

Since mid-January, the report said, the Vietnamese troops in Phnom Penh had been transferred to Battambang Province and the western border areas. The Thai border troops have been put fully on the alert in view of the massing of Vietnamese troops in this area.

MALAYSIA BREAKS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH AFGHANISTAN

OW071533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--Malaysia has severed diplomatic relations with Afghanistan and its government has no dealings whatsoever with the new Soviet-installed regime of that country, according to an AFP report from Kuala Lumpur quoting a spokesman of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry today.

The spokesman said that the Malaysian ambassador to Iran who is also accredited to Afghanistan has been directed to "stop all dealings with the regime in power in Kabul". He added: "This means we do not recognize the present Afghan regime."

The report said that the Malaysian Government's decision was in line with the resolution passed at the recent Islamic conference in Islamabad.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA DENIES VISAS TO SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW060814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Canberra, February 6 (XINHUA)--The Australian Government has barred four Russian agricultural officials from visiting Australia to buy prize merino sheep because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, according to press reports here today. The Russians were to attend next week's merino sales at Dubbo in New South Wales. But the government withdrew approval for visas to be issued to them late last month.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that a visit of that nature would have been incompatible with the spirit of the government's actions against the U.S.S.R. Their presence in Australia would have been unacceptable to the government policy.

The Sydney MORNING HERALD reported today the Federal Government has blocked a 3.4 million Australian dollar sale of maize to Russia. The Federal minister for primary industry, Peter Nixon, told Australian Agricultural Council that the sale had been negotiated after January 9. No export permit would be issued. On January 9, Prime Minister Fraser announced Australia's sanctions against the Soviet Union in protest against its invasion of Afghanistan.

Last week the Australian Government also called off a pre-Olympic tour of Australia by the Russian National Basketball Team between May 21 and 29.

NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON ON ASEAN, MANILA PACT OBLIGATIONS

OW301803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Manila, January 30 (XINHUA)--'We are very, very closely interested in this part of the world. We strongly support the concept of ASEAN," said New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon at a press conference here today, prior to his departure after a four-day visit to the Philippines.

Referring to the Manila Pact, he said, "We believe it still exists for those signatories who have not moved away and what we believe is that the obligation is simply to consult with other signatories and no more than that." "We believe that we have obligation to consult in proper circumstances," he added.

During his stay here, Muldoon had talks with President Marcos on international, regional and bilateral issues. They signed a memorandum of agreement on cooperation on geothermal energy. Muldoon also had discussions with high-ranking Philippine officials.

BRIEFS

CHINA-THAI DOCUMENTARY ON CISM--Beijing, Jan 23--A full-length documentary film on the 34th General Assembly of the Council of International Military Sports (CISM) and the delegates' activities in China is to be produced jointly by Chinese and Thai film studios. Teams from the Bhumipatra Company of Thailand and the "August 1st" Film Studio of China are at present shooting the activities of the delegates from over 50 countries outside Beijing. The film is expected to be finished by the end of March. The China Film Corporation and the Bhumipatra Company Ltd. reached agreement regarding the production of the film earlier this month. Sittipong Baiyoke, leader of the Thai group, said "I hope that this cooperation is just a beginning." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW]

SOVIETS SEND MORE TROOPS, EQUIPMENT TO AFGHANISTAN

OW102130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2119 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has poured more troops to Afghanistan over the past few days, according to press reports received here.

Large numbers of combat forces and large quantities of military equipment have reached Afghanistan by land and by air since the beginning of this month. On February 5 alone the Soviets flew hundreds of troops to Kabul. Soviet military convoys, armoured cars and tanks were frequently seen in the Salang Highway leading from the Soviet-Afghan border to Kabul. Afghan border residents said that at least one Soviet convoy a day arrived via a nearby Pontoon Bridge across the border river of Amu Darya. Sometimes a convoy was one or two miles long. In Afghanistan's strategic border town of Mazari Sharif, big Soviet convoys of trucks and tanks were seen arriving every day. Every bridge and hairpin bend on this road was guarded by Soviet tanks or armoured personnel carriers.

Many Soviet transport aircraft landed at Jalalabad in recent days. At the same time, at least three convoys of personnel carriers, tanks and armoured cars arrived at the city from Kabul by highway. Soviet troops on armoured cars were patrolling this road even in day time. A huge convoy of Soviet tanks, armoured cars, personnel carriers and artillery arrived recently in Qandahar from Soviet central Asia along Afghanistan's western frontier. There were 100 personnel carriers in the convoy. T-72 tanks and amphibious BMP, an infantry combat vehicle mounted with a launch rail for the AT-3 Sagger wire-guided missiles, were among the equipment recently brought into Afghanistan.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported Saturday the Soviet Union was trying to create an atmosphere of a partial troop withdrawal from Afghanistan at the end of February. However, the British GUARDIAN reported the same day that the increasing Soviet military build-up in Afghanistan "does not indicate that Moscow plans a speedy withdrawal".

Robert Fisk, correspondent of THE TIMES (London) reported from Kabul on February 7 that he saw a long column of military lorries passing through the suburbs of Kabul. The lorries had brand new Afghan Army badges on their doors. They were driven and guarded by Russian soldiers, having both Soviet and Afghan troops riding together in the back. He noted that the Russians "are clearly worried about the continuing resistance in Afghanistan and the inability of the Afghan Army to cope with this insurgent activity." Therefore, "there now seems to be a conscious policy to merge Soviet troops with some Afghan units."

XINHUA: AFGHANS FIGHT SOVIETS IN NORTHEAST

OW110826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--Afghan Muslim rebels recaptured Tashkan Arbo and Bagh in the northeastern province of Badakhshan on Sunday after a bitter battle with Soviet invading troops, according to an AP report from Karachi quoting the Pakistani daily JANG. It said that the rebels also sieged Feyzabad, the capital of Badakhshan Province and fighting was still going on in the nearby town of Zebak. The rebels claimed Sunday night that they seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition and other military materials from the fleeing Soviet troops.

According to an AFP report from Islamabad, the newly-formed Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that a Soviet armoured column suffered heavy losses in northeastern Afghanistan from attacks by the Afghan rebels.

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SOUTH ASIA

The alliance said that another Soviet armoured column had also been attacked between Tarehar and Keshin in the same province. Some tanks had been destroyed and their occupants killed, and Keshin was under rebel control.

HAQ SAYS PAKISTAN UNITED FOR SELF-DEFENSE

OW091929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 9 (XINHUA)--The Government of Pakistan is fully alive to all the aspects of the situation created by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and is doing everything possible at both national and international levels for national defence, APP reported from Sibi quoting President Ziaul Haq today.

Addressing the concluding session of a 2-day Baluchistan provincial convention of tribal elders and local body councillors, the president said the new development in Afghanistan has changed the situation on almost the entire western borders of Pakistan. However, the situation is now under full control and there is no cause for any anxiety, he added. According to latest reports, he continued, Soviet forces have spread to other areas of Afghanistan after reinforcing their control of Kabul. Some contingents of Soviet forces have reached up to Jalalabad in the northwest and Spin Boldak in the southwest of the country, he noted. However, the entire people of Pakistan have new national sentiments and a new consciousness of independence, which constitutes the most effective weapon, he declared, adding that no enemy however big could cast an evil eye against a united and high-spirited nation.

The president noted that Afghanistan which was once an independent, non-aligned and Islamic country on the northwest of Pakistan is now neither independent nor non-aligned and its Islamic character has also been endangered.

Pakistan hopes that the Afghan refugees in Pakistan should return home with dignity and this would be possible only when conditions in their homeland allow them to lead a normal life there, of which the first requirement is the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, he declared.

The president reiterated that Pakistan is not alone in this "struggle" but has the support of tested and trusted friends. He said international support is useful at its own place but the world history and the history of Pakistan in particular provide a lesson that nations have to defend their freedom, independence and integrity by themselves. It is a nation's own determination, strength and spirit of defence that could lead it to success in any trial, he stressed. The 30 Lakh [3,000,000] citizens of Baluchistan are no ordinary people, he said. They have never accepted foreign domination and will not do so in future.

PAKISTAN, ROMANIA SIGN ECONOMIC PACT

OW101320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 10 (XINHUA)--Pakistan and Romania signed a protocol of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and agricultural fields here yesterday. The protocol was concluded during the recent sixth session of the Pakistan-Romanian governmental commission for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, which lasted six days. Signing the protocol on behalf of their respective governments were Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistan minister for finance and economic affairs, and Mihail Florescu, Romanian minister for chemical industry.

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SOUTH ASIA

According to the protocol, Romania is to assist Pakistan mainly in three fields: design and research on solar flat plate collectors, geo-chemical survey for the study of metallic minerals, and sea bio-gas. A 16-member Romanian delegation led by Mihail Florescu arrived here on February 4 from Bucharest on a week-long visit to Pakistan.

HAQ URGES CLOSER TIES WITH IRAN

OW111214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 11 (XINHUA)--President Ziaul Haq extended full support on behalf of the Pakistan people to their Iranian brothers and expressed the hope that with Bani-Sadr's election as Iran's first president, the historic bonds of friendship between the two countries would be further cemented, according to THE PAKISTAN TIMES today. The president was replying to a welcome address by the Iranian charge d'affaires at a reception held here yesterday. The president said the people of Pakistan would always stand by their Iranian brothers and would provide help or assistance that might be required by them. He said the people of Iran should bank on Pakistan.

INDIAN, SRI LANKAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS AFGHAN SITUATION

OW091827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Colombo, February 9 (XINHUA)--The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the superpower naval buildup in the Indian Ocean were subjects of discussion between the special emissary of the Indian prime minister and Sri Lanka officials in the past two days.

During his two-day visit to Sri Lanka, the emissary, Eric Gonsalves, secretary of the Indian External Affairs Ministry in charge of the East Asian Division, called on Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene and handed over to him a personal message from Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today. The emissary met Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed and held talks with W.T. Jayasinghe, secretary of the Sri Lanka Foreign Ministry. The visit of the Indian emissary was the first high-level diplomatic contact between India and Sri Lanka since Mrs. Indira Gandhi was voted back to power last month.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI; AFGHANS, INDIANS PROTEST

OW121648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12, (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived in New Delhi today for a 44-hour visit to India, the first since Mrs. Indira Gandhi's return to power and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, according to news reports from New Delhi. In a statement upon his arrival, Gromyko said that he was going to "discuss bilateral relations and also international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and India" with the Indian leaders.

Before his arrival, a group of Afghan students in India waited outside the airport with banners inscribed with slogans in both English and Russian: "Let Afghan People Decide Their Own Destiny!" The protesters also distributed leaflets calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This was followed later by a demonstration and a rally of hundreds of Afghans and Indians before the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi. As a demonstrator shouted at the rally, "Mr. Gromyko's Hands Are Stained With the Blood of Innocent Afghan Children," others responded with shouts of "Shame, Shame!"

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

TURKEY PARTIALLY FREEZES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

OW121242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, February 12 (XINHUA)--Turkey has decided to partially freeze Turco-Soviet relations due to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, according to the Turkish daily TERCUMAN today. The daily reported that Turkey has postponed indefinitely the visit to Turkey by Sergey Nikitin, chief of the main board for foreign travel of the Soviet Union, during which it was scheduled to sign a Turco-Soviet tourism agreement. Meanwhile, Turkey has also set aside some exchange of visits between Turkey and Soviet Union scheduled according to the cultural exchange programme between the two countries.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SPAIN

OW120149 Hong Kong AFP in English 0126 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpt] Madrid, Feb. 12 (AFP)--Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin said here Monday that the Kremlin's invasion of Afghanistan was "not an isolated event but just one more link in a chain of Soviet expansionism on a world scale." Addressing a news conference shortly before concluding a 4-day official visit to Spain, Mr Zhang called the Soviet intervention a flagrant violation of international relations and a threat to world peace. On possible Chinese assistance to the Afghan people, the Chinese visitor said: "We have the duty to aid peoples who are victims of foreign aggression, and we want to help the Afghans."

Asked about a recent flurry of changes in the Chinese military hierarchy, Mr Zhang said they were "normal" and had nothing to do with the tense international situation. The government, he added, wanted to open the way to younger leaders.

Mr Zhang was due later today in Lisbon, where he would be the first high-ranking Chinese visitor since Portugal and China established diplomatic relations just a year ago. He was to meet Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro and Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral today. On Wednesday, after talks with the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, he was to see President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

CHINESE ENVOY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SINO-PORTUGUESE TIES

OW121217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lisbon, February 11 (XINHUA)--A reception was held here this evening by Yang Qiliang, Chinese ambassador to Portugal, to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Diogo Freitas do Amaral, Portuguese vice-prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and other senior government officials.

The Chinese ambassador and the Portuguese foreign minister made speeches on the occasion. Yang Qiliang said he believes that the friendly relations of cooperation in various fields between the two countries will further develop under the common efforts of the two governments and peoples. Amaral said, "The Portuguese Government would like to strengthen its relations with China in various fields and promote the ties between the two peoples." China and Portugal established diplomatic relations on February 8, 1979.

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EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

FRENCH, YUGOSLAV MINISTERS DISCUSS FOREIGN INTERVENTION

OW071642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 6 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said here today, that acts of aggression and intervention must cease no matter where they are committed. Speaking at a banquet in honour of the visiting French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, he pointed out: "Nobody has the right to deprive the people of other countries of their right to realize sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and decide their own life and their own road of development."

At present, he went on, "The people of all countries are facing a tremendous test. The practice of resorting to force, imposing one's will on others and interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state has become increasingly wild. What disturbs us still more is that the victims of this practice are primarily the **medium-sized** and small countries, independent and non-aligned states."

He said that "it is especially disturbing to see new military intervention being added to the existing ones", adding: "All this threatens detente and turns the world into a new arena of contention between the superpowers and blocs, thereby drawing us close to a renewed cold war."

He emphasized: "We are convinced that in order to live in peace, the people of all countries must under no circumstances submit themselves to any forms of domination and hegemonism, nor should they be drawn into any spheres of influence for the sake of coming under a so-called umbrella."

On the non-aligned movement, he said: "In the world of today, non-alignment has proved itself to be an indispensable factor in favour of stability and a solid support for the peoples and countries struggling to preserve their independence."

Turning to Europe, he noted: "We must now strive to protect Europe from the impact of the general deterioration of the situation. Our point of departure should be to improve the overall situation. Whatever the circumstances, those principles which have proved to be of universal significance must not be jeopardized."

Speaking at the banquet, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet pointed out: "A situation has arisen in Afghanistan in which force is being used against the rights of the people. We declare that this situation is unacceptable." He continued by saying: "We advocate and shall continue to advocate detente but must not deceive ourselves!" "If detente can be violated anywhere, then its basis of trust is shaken," he pointed out, adding: The world will be dragged to its destruction as a result of intervention and invasion though most likely nobody wishes it. Sound reason will eventually open everyone's eyes to this danger and then measures will be taken at once to channel things into their normal course." He concluded by saying: "As everyone can realize and assess this danger, so cooperation between our two countries becomes all the more necessary than ever before. We are resolved to usher this cooperation into a new stage."

Prior to the banquet, the two foreign ministers had conferred on the present international situation and questions related to it. The French foreign minister arrived here this afternoon on a two-day official visit to this country.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I 1

KHOMEYNI CABLES MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

OW121636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, February 12 (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Khomeyni in a message to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today pointed out that it is a violation of the norms of relationship between nations to trouble the Third World countries, according to Radio Iran. In his reply to a cable of greetings from Brezhnev on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Iranian Islamic revolution, the Iranian leader said "I hope that world peace would be established on the basis of independence of nations, without interference in each other's affairs and observing the principle of maintaining territorial integrity." "Any kind of troubling Islamic and Third World countries, especially countries in the region, is violating those criterions which should be a healthful basis for relationship between nations," he said.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON GAFSAH INCIDENT IN TUNISIA

OW121106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1658 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[XINHUA reporter's "Consolidated Report"]

[Summary] Beijing, 9 Feb--"An armed group from outside Tunisia made a surprise attack on Tunisia's southwestern border city of Gafsa on 27 January 1980. After smashing the attackers, the Tunisian Government recalled its ambassador from Libya and at the same time requested the Libyan ambassador to leave Tunisia. Thus, relations between the two countries suddenly became tense. "Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira said: 'The commandos who attacked us had been trained in Libya.' At a press conference, Tunisian Minister of Interior Kechrid displayed Soviet-made weapons captured in the fighting at Gafsa. However, the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a communique denying that Libya 'was directly or indirectly involved in the Gafsa City incident.'" Before the Gafsa incident was settled, the Tunisian Government asked the League of Arab States to hold a meeting to discuss the issue of "the invasion of Gafsa under the Libyan Government's instigation."

"The developments of the Gafsa incident and its possible effects on the stability of that region have aroused the concern of nearby and other African countries. Countries and organizations that have so far condemned the surprise attack on Gafsa City and expressed support for Tunisia include Morocco, Mali, Jordan, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Sudan, Senegal, Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Organization. "When the incident occurred, France, separated from Tunisia by the Mediterranean Sea, immediately sent its warships in the western Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Qabes and supported Tunisia with helicopters and other means of air transportation. Then, the French Embassy in Libya and its consulate in Banghazi City, Libya, were attacked by demonstrators on 4 February, and the French flag and embassy were burned. The French Government lodged the strongest protest with Libya and recalled its ambassador from Libya. An AFP report said that this was the gravest crisis in the history of French-Libyan relations. According to the LIBYAN NEWS AGENCY, the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 February requested the Council of the League of Arab States to hold an emergency meeting to discuss 'the issue of the invasion of Tunisia by France.'

"The Secretariat of the League of Arab States on 7 February informed its member states of the Libyan Government's request for holding the meeting. In commenting on the Gafsa incident, Arab public opinion expressed the hope that this incident would be settled reasonably in the spirit of Arab unity and of Tunisian-Libyan goodneighborly relations. In view of widespread opposition by the Muslim and Arab world to its recent invasion of Afghanistan, one superpower is trying by hook or by crook to create incidents with a view to dividing the Arab states and diverting the attention of world opinion so that it would be able to extricate itself from an isolated position."

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

J 1

XINHUA CITES MEXICAN PAPER ON CUBAN COLLUSION WITH USSR

OW091228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Mexico City, February 8 (XINHUA)--Cuba, "the so-called free territory in America, has now become an area where cannon fodder is produced for the Soviet Union," the Mexican EXCELSIOR points out in a signed article today. The article says that Fidel Castro's Cuba "has stepped into the mouth of the Soviet bear. He has gone farther than Batista in throwing in his lot with imperialism, for the Cuba then did not send its troops out for the interests of the U.S. imperialists." But, it adds, Cuba today has stationed 36,000 troops in Angola and 12,000 in Ethiopia for the Soviet interests. Commenting on Castro's intention to send 10,000 Cubans to Siberia to work as lumbermen, the article stresses that Castro intends to turn Cubans into "the Soviets' slaves".

TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA

HK120917 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Hailing China's Entering Into Diplomatic Relations With Colombia"]

[Text] After holding friendly talks, the governments of China and the Republic of Colombia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. This decision is in keeping with the interests of the people of these two countries and reflects their aspirations. We warmly hail this decision.

China's entering into diplomatic relations with Ecuador and then with Colombia in the first days of the eighties marks the beginning of an advanced stage of its relationship with Latin America. This will give fresh impetus and bright prospects to the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Latin American peoples.

Colombia is one of the Latin American countries which has a vast territory and a large population and which has developed rather quickly. The government and people of Colombia have made sustained efforts to defend national independence and state sovereignty, safeguard national resources and develop the national economy. Since assuming office in August 1978, President Julio Cesar Turbay has taken new measures to boost economic development, bringing about new progress in the country's industrial and agricultural production and foreign trade. Colombia pursues an independent external policy, upholds the principles of self-determination for the people and noninterference, and stands for united efforts among developing countries to establish a new international economic order. It has consistently supported the integration of Latin America and, in particular, has made positive contributions towards the integration of the Andean region. The first conference of the Andean Pact organization was held in Colombia. The Chinese Government and people greatly rejoice at the successes won by the Colombian Government and people.

Latin America is a region endowed with very rich resources and enormous potentials for development. The developing Latin American countries are taking an increasingly prominent position in world politics and economy. They are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. In recent years, the people of Latin America have made progress in opposing external interference, developing their national economy and fighting for democratic rights. The Chinese Government and people have all along sympathized with and supported the Latin American countries and people in their struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing their national economy. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and more Latin American countries and the development of friendly cooperation between them will certainly serve the great cause of world peace.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES PROCURATORIAL APPOINTMENTS

Supreme People's Procuratorate

OW122144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--The following is the list of appointments approved at the 13th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee held on 12 February:

Guan Shanfu [7070 1472 1788], deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

Yang Ziqian [2799 1311 6197], secretary general of the Supreme People's procuratorate;

Huang Huoqing, Yu Ping [0827 1456], Zhang Su [1728 5685], Wang Fu [3769 3940], Li Shiying [2621 1102 5391], Chen Yangshan [7115 7402 1472], Xi Zhanyuan [6741 0594 0337], Guan Shanfu, Yang Ziqian, Wang Guiwu [3769 2710 0063], Jiang Wen [3068 2429], Hou Zheng [0186 2398], Cheng Chaoming [4453 6389 2494], He Zhiren [6320 1807 0088] and Xu Yi [1776 1942] (female), members of the Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Provincial Chief Procurators

OW122331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--The following is the list of appointments by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, submitted for approval by the Supreme People's Procuratorate (approved by the 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 12 February 1980):

Chief procurator of Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate: Liu Gan [0491 1626];

Chief procurator of Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate: Qin Chuanhou [4440 0278 0624];

Chief procurator of Hunan Provincial People's Procuratorate: Ma Chunyi [7456 4783 0001];

Chief procurator of Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate: Liu Lianmin [0491 1670 3046];

Chief procurator of Shaanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate: Gao Bulin [7559 2975 2651];

Chief procurator of Shanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate: Li Jingwen [2621 2529 2429];

Chief procurator of Gansu Provincial People's Procuratorate: Wang Guo [3769 0948];

Chief procurator of Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate: Kou Qingyan [1379 1987 1693];

Chief procurator of Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate: Han Shijin [7281 2508 0093];

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Chief procurator of Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate: Qin Kun [4440 2492];

Chief procurator of Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate: Wei Bin [7614 1755];

Chief procurator of Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate: Chen Keguang [7115 0344 0542];

Chief procurator of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate: Yang Shenggui [2799 3932 2710];

Chief procurator of Guizhou Provincial People's Procuratorate: Sheng Beiguang [4141 0554 0542];

Chief procurator of Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate: Wang Lizhong [3769 4539 0022];

Chief procurator of Hubei Provincial People's Procuratorate: Fang Zhaoyi [2075 2507 5030];

Chief procurator of Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate: Wei Yongyi [7279 3057 5030];

Chief procurator of Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate: Zhang Shixiang [1728 0013 4382];

Chief procurator of Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate: Sun Wei [1327 0251];

Chief procurator of Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate: Cai Enguang [5591 1869 0542];

Chief procurator of Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate: Li Xingchang [2621 5281 2490];

Chief procurator of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate; Zhang Auhai [1728 1788 3139]; and

Chief procurator of Hebei Provincial People's Procuratorate: Sun Guangrui [1327 0342 3843].

NPC NAMES NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION SECRETARY GENERAL

OW122142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--At the 13th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee held on 12 February, Yun Beifeng [0061 0554 1496] was appointed secretary general of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Commission.

NPC DISTRIBUTES DRAFT LAW ON NATIONALITIES

OW122143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[The resolution of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC on the PRC draft law on nationalities, adopted on 12 February at its 13th session]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--The Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, having considered the "PRC draft law on nationalities" submitted by the State Council, has decided to have copies distributed to the Standing Committees of people's congresses and to the people's governments of the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the direct control of the central government to seek their opinions. Following reconsideration and revision, the draft law will be submitted to the NPC for examination and approval.

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NPC DECISION ON DIRECT ELECTION OF COUNTY LEVEL CADRES

0W121341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1204 GMT 12 Feb 80 CW

[Decision of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on direct election of cadres at the county level]

[Text] The Fifth NPC Standing Committee heard a report by Minister of Civil Affairs Cheng Zihua on directly electing county level cadres in selected areas and on arrangements for directly electing county level cadres in the country this year.

The [15th] session held that in accordance with the PRC electoral law for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses and in accordance with the PRC organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's government, direct elections of county level cadres must be held in a well-prepared, planned and systematic manner in order to do a good job.

It has been decided that preparatory work should be conducted continuously in various parts of the country during the first half of this year, that the administrative offices, autonomous prefectures and municipalities directly under various provinces and autonomous regions should further hold direct elections of county level cadres in selected areas during the first half of this year and that direct elections of county level cadres should generally be held throughout the country by stages during the second half of this year in order to basically fulfill the task of directly electing county level cadres by next winter or spring.

Cheng Zihua Report

0W130613 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 12 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--Commissioned by the State Council, Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs, on 7 February gave a briefing at the 15th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on the progress made during the second half of last year in experimenting with direct elections at the county level throughout the country.

Comrade Cheng Zihua said: The experiment conducted in various localities was generally successful. In places where the experiment was carried out successfully, a stable and united political situation developed that in turn mobilized the initiative of the broad masses of cadres and the people, promoted production, improved the cadres' thinking and their work style and brought about closer ties between the government and the masses. However, experience in election work is still lacking, particularly among the great majority of administrative offices which have not acquired direct experience. To be successful, we should continue to conduct experiments in selected localities during the first half of this year and engage in direct elections at the county level by stages and in groups in order to strive to fulfill the county level election task during the winter-spring period this year.

Cheng Zihua highlighted the several steps and the experience gained in conducting direct elections at the county level in various localities: 1. Prior to the election, it is necessary to organize cadres charged with election work to study the electoral and organic laws of the local people's congresses and governments thoroughly in order to insure that the election is conducted strictly according to law. 2. It is essential to employ all kinds of propaganda tools to publicize the electoral law and the organic law of the local people's congresses and governments among the masses and to elaborate on the fundamental issues in simple terms in order to make them known to every household and to enable the masses to clearly understand the significance and importance of the election. 3. The division of the electoral districts should aim to make it convenient for the voters to take part in election activities and in organizational work for the election. It should also make it easier for the voters to know the candidates and for the deputies to meet the voters. It should make it easier for the voters to supervise the deputies and to recall them if necessary. Generally, an electoral district should not be too large; preferably, it should be large enough to elect from one to three deputies. The number of deputies may be slightly larger in more densely populated districts. 4. Two things should be done properly concerning the registration of voters: A) The voters must be citizens who have reached the age of 18 by election day. B) Efforts should be made to protect the rights of citizens to vote and to be elected and to exercise their legitimate democratic rights. Steps must also be taken to clear up a number of backlog cases in the course of voter registration and to implement policies so those entitled to vote are given the opportunity to vote. Those who cannot return to their residence or their employing unit to vote for various reasons should be allowed to register and vote in their respective places of temporary residence with the concurrence of those places of temporary residence and the units in which they currently work after their eligibility to vote is determined. 5. The nomination of candidates should be based on the principle of democratic centralism and of different norms between the number of candidates nominated and the number of people to be elected. The namelist of candidates to be elected as deputies will be finalized by fully implementing the democratic process, through democratic consultation from top to bottom and by soliciting the opinion of the masses. 6. After the namelist of candidates is finalized, various electoral districts should do propaganda work to introduce the candidates and do their best to organize the candidates to meet the voters so the voters can get to know them better. 7. It is necessary to make the people's congresses a success. The principal experience gained in various selected localities in conducting the experiment is that a motivating report on the work of the government is essential. Steps should be taken to launch criticism and self-criticism and to check on the work of the preceding government. It is imperative to discuss in real earnest the proposals put forward by the deputies and to solve urgent problems of local production and the people's livelihood in a practical manner. It is also necessary to properly elect the leading groups for the standing committee's of the county people's congresses and the county people's governments.

Cheng Zihua said: Since the direct election of the county level organs of state power by the county level people's congresses is a cardinal matter having a direct bearing on more than 900 million people, county level state power holds a very important position among organs of state power at all levels. In conducting direct elections at the county level, therefore, it is necessary to insure quality work. We should not do it perfunctorily and as a mere formality.

Meeting on County Level Elections

OW120224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb--A meeting on exchanging experience on experimenting with direct elections at the county level throughout the country was held in Beijing recently.

Since the second session of the Fifth NPC, various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly subordinate to the central authorities have experimented with direct elections at the county level in accordance with the "electoral law for the NPC and the local people's congresses of the PRC" and the "organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments of the PRC." To date, 66 municipalities, districts subordinate to the municipalities, counties and autonomous regions not divided into districts have experimented with direct elections at the county level.

At the meeting, Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Legal Commission, heard a briefing on the progress made on experimenting with direct elections in various localities and gave an important speech. He said: Elections are the foundation for democratic centralism enforced by the state organs' power at all levels. It is greatly significant that we are now broadening the scope of direct elections to the county level. Direct elections at the county level shall put the county people's congress directly in the hands of the people, and the county people's congresses will in turn elect the county people's governments and the deputies to the provincial people's congresses. The provincial people's congresses shall elect the provincial people's governments and deputies to the NPC. Thus, the 900 million people shall be able to run the country through their deputies and grasp their own destiny and that of other nationalities and the state in their own hands. He expressed hope that various localities will continue to do a good job in experimenting with direct elections and gain experience in order to insure smooth progress in conducting direct county-level elections throughout the country.

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: This electoral system encompasses two very important reforms: 1) direct elections of county level deputies; and 2) candidates can exceed the number of posts open and the number of deputies to be elected. So long as the leading groups remain pure and free of factional interference and the election proceeds with the help of these two reforms, better election results can generally be guaranteed. He said: The election process is one of criticism and self-criticism on the part of cadres and the masses. Nominating candidates and election of deputies is a very good reflection and appraisal of cadre work and the quality of respective candidates. Using elections as a means to select and promote cadres is far more reliable than hand-picking them by the authorities, and it would be easier to correct the mistakes if a selection for promotion was made erroneously. State power organs at all levels produced by this kind of election process are more capable of doing their jobs and withstanding winds and storms.

Comrade Peng Zhen stressed: In the course of elections, it is necessary to strengthen the party leadership, have faith and rely on the masses and follow the mass line. He said: Our party works not for the interests of a few but for the interests of the great majority of the people. It serves the people wholeheartedly. The law of the state represents and protects the interests of the people. Therefore, law, the people and the party leadership are identical. The party leadership over elections should act according to law and insure that elections are conducted strictly according to law to fully insure people's freedom in exercising their right to vote.

Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs, gave a report on the work of experimenting with elections in five county-level units undertaken by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Touching on the experience gained and problems encountered by these units in experimenting with elections, he pointed out: To hold direct elections at the county level, one must first have a correct guiding thought. In other words, it is for the purpose of mobilizing the initiative and creativity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, reforming the system of cadre management, promoting stability and unity, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and speeding up the four modernizations.

At this meeting, representatives from units in various parts of the country conducting the experimental elections exchanged experiences and discussed lessons learned. They held that in holding elections it is necessary to publicize the electoral and organic laws of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments among the masses, train cadres well, properly divide the electoral districts, strictly carry out registration of electors, do a good job in nominating candidates and casting ballots and make the people's congresses a success.

The representatives pointed out: The fundamental guarantee for successful elections is to strengthen party leadership. It is necessary to include such matters as making sure elections and the convening of people's congresses are successes and consolidating the system of the people's congresses in the work agenda of the party committees. It is also necessary to get the whole party and the whole people organized to earnestly supervise the implementation of the electoral and organic laws of the local people's congresses and governments. At the same time, it is essential to educate the party members and cadres to play a leading and exemplary role in implementing these two laws.

Comrades at the meeting maintained that with the development of election work, efforts should be made to further supplement all this experience and to perfect it.

NPC DECISION ON ENACTMENT OF LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

OW121428 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Pursuant to proposals by the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court on the enactment of the law of criminal procedure, the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC hereby decides:

1. That all criminal cases filed on or before 31 December 1979 that are still pending should still be handled in accordance with the relevant policies, laws and procedures concerning criminal procedure in force prior to the enactment of the law of criminal procedure.

2. That all criminal cases accepted for handling on or after 1 January 1980 should be handled with the provisions of the law of criminal procedure. However, if there are too many cases for available personnel to handle within the time limit set for investigation, prosecution, the first trial and the second trial as provided in the law of criminal procedure, the time limit may be extended, in 1980, with the approval of the Standing Committee of the people's congress of the concerned province, region or municipality directly under the central government.

NPC ADOPTS REGULATIONS FOR ACADEMIC DEGREES

OW121802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

["Regulations for Academic Degrees Adopted"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) --Regulations of the People's Republic of China for awarding academic degrees were endorsed today at the 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress. The regulations cover the three academic degrees of bachelor, master and doctor. Explaining the significance of this measure, Minister of Education Jiang Nankiang told the session that the institution of the degrees would help raise academic and educational levels in China, stimulate national interest in scientific research, promote the training of specialists and expand international academic exchanges.

It would also greatly benefit the country's modernization programme. Under the regulations, college graduates who excel in study and meet the required academic standards are entitled to the bachelor's degree. Postgraduates in institutions of higher learning or scientific institutes or those with equivalent qualifications, who pass an examination for a master's or a doctor's degree and satisfy examiners in an oral test on a written thesis may be awarded the degree of master or doctor.

The State Council will establish an academic degrees committee to guide the work of awarding academic degrees in the country. Institutions of higher learning authorized by the State Council have the right to award the degree of bachelor. The degrees of master and doctor are to be awarded by those institutions of higher education and scientific institutes authorized by the State Council. Evaluation and dissertation committees are to be established by institutions empowered to award academic degrees.

Under the regulations, outstanding scholars and noted social activists at home and abroad who are nominated by institutions empowered to award degrees may be awarded the honorary doctor's degree with the approval of the academic degrees committee of the State Council. Foreign students studying in China and foreign scholars engaged in scientific research there may also apply for the award of academic degrees. They may be awarded corresponding degrees provided they meet the demands specified. The new regulations will come into effect from January 1, 1981.

NPC DECISION ON MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY COMMISSION

OW121433 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC has decided to establish the Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council in order to strengthen unified leadership over the machine building industry.

Bo Yibo Comments

OW121437 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] At the 13th plenary session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC this afternoon, Vice Premier Bo Yibo, on behalf of the State Council, made explanations on the proposal for setting up the Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council. Vice Premier Bo Yibo said: Our country's machine building industry has developed rapidly from repairing to manufacturing, from modeling itself after others to self-designing and from making single machines to manufacturing complete sets of equipment over the last 30 years since the founding of the PRC. However, there are weaknesses in the development of the industry. This is mainly because the massive forces in the industry have not yet been well organized.

Vice Premier Bo Yibo said: There is a proposal to set up the Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council in order to strengthen unified leadership over the machine building industry. The main tasks of the commission are to better implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, as well as relevant economic and technical policies in the machine building industry; to make unified planning and reasonable readjustment in accordance with the principle of combining specialization and coordination; to encourage the army and people to make concerted efforts, to share the work and cooperate with one another; to organize our country's machine building industry well; to do a good job in turning out standardized, serial and general-purpose products; to vigorously improve the quality of machinery, including the development of new products and techniques and the raising of the self-sufficiency rate in complete sets of equipment, in order to speed up the progress of our country's four modernizations.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

OW121512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--The thirteenth session of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee concluded here this afternoon. The session endorsed a decision on direct elections at the county level, a decision on the implementation of the law of criminal procedure, and the regulations of the People's Republic of China for awarding academic degrees. It was also decided at this session to establish the Machine-Building Industry Commission of the State Council. The session endorsed a draft of the "law of citizenship of the People's Republic of China" and decided that the draft law be submitted to the National People's Congress for examination after it was re-examined and revised in accordance with opinions from the Standing Committees of the people's congresses and people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Present at the session were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ulanhu, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Seypidin, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang. Also attending the session were Bo Yibo, vice-premier of the State Council; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

WANG ZHEN, FANG YI, OTHERS ATTEND OVERSEAS CHINESE PARTY

OW121728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--More than 10,000 Overseas Chinese gathered at a grand party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1980's. They included returned Overseas Chinese now in Beijing, Chinese residing overseas currently visiting relatives or touring here, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and foreign citizens of Chinese descent. Among those attending were Vice-Premiers Wang Zhen, Fang Yi and Ji Pengfei, and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese Zhuang Xiquan. They met and exchanged festival greetings with more than 200 well-known returned Overseas Chinese.

Extending cordial regards to the returned Overseas Chinese and their families, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei commended them for their valuable contributions to the country's modernization. He expressed the hope that in the 1980's all Overseas Chinese and their families, regardless of whether they lived in China or not would contribute anew to unity with all possible friends overseas, to the struggle to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, to the return of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland, and to the cause of making China a great modern and powerful socialist country.

During the party, Vice-Premier Wang Zhen and other leaders joined the other participants in the many-sided recreational activities. A festive atmosphere prevailed in the Great Hall of the People. Two new Chinese feature films, "Sons Overseas" and "Cherry" were shown. The theme of the former was the deep-seated love of Overseas Chinese for their motherland. A variety of games and puppet shows in three halls were popular with the younger generation. Friendship Hall on the second floor provided many senior Overseas Chinese with the opportunity of a happy reunion after many years over a cup of tea.

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The party was jointly hosted by the State Council Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and the Beijing Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1528 GMT on 12 February adds the following: Also attending today's party were Lin Yixin [2651 0001 1800] and Lin Xiude, [2651 0208 1795], deputy directors of the General Office of the State Council; Zhuang Mingli and Chen Zongji, vice chairmen of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and Ye Zilong and Lei Jieqiong, vice mayors of Beijing.]

ULANHU, OTHERS ATTEND CPPCC TEA PARTY IN BEIJING

OW121723 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--As an expression of solicitude for the relatives of deceased members of CPPCC Committees and well-known personages, the CPPCC National Committee held a spring festival tea party this morning in the hall on the third floor of the CPPCC Auditorium. Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; Hu Ziang and Wang Kunlun, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the tea party.

The tea party was presided over by Liu Ningyi, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee. Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the tea party.

She said: "On festive occasions more than ever we think of our dear ones far away." Especially as our country enters a new historical period and as we stride into the first spring of the 1980's during which much can be accomplished, we cherish all the more the memories of our deceased dear ones, old comrades in arms and old comrades. When you drink the water, think of its source. Today's excellent situation of stability and unity in which we are working together for the four modernizations has been won by the party's leadership and by the efforts and struggles of countless martyrs and people with lofty ideals who laid down their lives. Among the dear ones of the comrades present here, some devoted their entire lives to the struggle for the independence and liberation of the Chinese nation and the prosperity and power of the motherland; some made special contributions to realizing the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and promoting the great unity of the people throughout the country; some did a great deal of work for our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction; and some made outstanding achievements in developing science, culture, education, public health and other undertakings in our country. The Chinese people will forever remember the contributions they made to the Chinese nation and the motherland. You too have labored for and made contributions to all of this.

Comrade Kang Keqing said: The realization of the four modernizations and the fulfillment of the cause of the motherland's reunification are the fundamental interests of the whole nation, the common desire and sacred duty of the people of the whole country and the unfulfilled wish of our dear ones. Among the comrades present today, many have relatives and old friends and acquaintances on Taiwan. We hope that you will take every opportunity to show them the profound feelings with which the people of the motherland think of the compatriots on Taiwan and welcome them to come back to visit relatives and friends or for tours and to join in the common struggle for the cause of the motherland's reunification.

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At the tea party, Comrades Ulanhu, Kang Keqing and others cordially met with the wives and daughters of deceased members of CPPCC committees and well-known personalities, shook hands with them and extended holiday greetings to them. More than 170 people attended the tea party including Guo Yiqing (Mrs Cheng Qian), Luo Xiou (Mrs Cai Tingkai), Fu Xuwen (Mrs Shao Lizi), Guo Xiuyi (Mrs Huang Qixiang), Zhong Fuguang (Mrs Shi Fuliang), Gao Zhen (Mrs Wen Yiduo), Wang Dingguo (Mrs Xie Juezai), Chen Lan (Mrs Deng Zihui), Huang Wei (Mrs Ouyang Qin), Yu Suyun (Mrs Li Zhuchen), Yang Yunguang (Mrs Liu Wenhui), Han Yong Hua (Mrs Mei Yiqi), Chen Ji (Mrs Zhu Kezhen), Wang Lifen (Mrs Wu Youxun), Gao Junzhen (Mrs Zheng Zhenduo), Yang Jingren (Mrs Zhang Xiruo), Hu Jieqing (Mrs Shu Sheyu), Jiang Juyuan (Mrs Xiong Qinglai), Xue Wenshu (Mrs Li Shucheng), Liao Wangyue (Mrs Xiong Kewu), Wang Naiwen (Mrs Zai Tao), Li Shuxian (Mrs Pu Yi), Guo Suying (Mrs Cheng Yanqiu), Chen Hilian (Mrs Ma Lianliang), Chen Hui (daughter of Chen Shutong), Liu Wufei (daughter of Liu Yazi) and Zhang Suwo (daughter of Zhang Zhizhong),

Literary and art workers of the capital performed fine literary and art works at the tea party.

ULANHU SPEAKS AT SPRING FESTIVAL TEA FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS

OW131242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, today declared that the party and government would help religious organizations and government departments adopt effective measures to carry out faithfully the party's policies on religion. He was speaking at a tea party on the eve of the traditional spring festival. The gathering, under the held auspices of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council, was attended by over 120 religious figures and leading officials of government departments, some of the participants were in their religious habits.

Ulanhu noted that the past year had witnessed the consolidation and development of the revolutionary, patriotic united front in China. With regard to religious affairs, the party and the government had reaffirmed their policy of freedom in religious belief, helped revive patriotic Christian organizations, helped the China Taoist Association resume its activities, helped strengthen the work of the Buddhist and Islamic Associations of China, and reopened a number of temples, churches and mosques, providing more places for religious believers to carry out their acts of worship.

The party's policies on religion, Ulanhu said, had effectively helped the party and the government maintain closer contacts with leading figures in religious circles and their followers, and had brought their enthusiasm for socialism into fuller play. Paying tribute to the progress made by the religious leaders, Ulanhu urged them, "under the leadership of the Communist Party, to love the country and abide by the law, and to continue to press forward and make an active contribution to China's modernization along with the rest of the Chinese people."

Also addressing the tea party were noted Buddhist Banjen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, acting president of the Buddhist Association of China Zhao Puchu, President of the China Islamic Association Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the Three Self Patriotic Movement Committee of the Protestant Churches of China Bishop Ding Guangxun, Deputy Secretary-General of the All-China Patriotic Catholic Association Bishop Yang Gaojian, Akhun Imam al-Hajji Salah An Shiwei, Bishop of the Beijing Diocese Monseignor Fu Tieshan and Pastor Yin Jizeng.

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In their speeches, they thanked the party and government for their attention to religious affairs, and expressed their determination to assist the government to implement the party's religious policy and enhance the unity of people of religious faith and non-believers so as to make a contribution to the country's modernization programme. Also present were leading members of various departments, including Yang Jingren, Zhang Zhiyi, Xiong Xianghui, Li Gui, Jiang Ping and Xiao Xianfa.

CHEM MUHUA, DENG YINGCHAO ATTEND MEETING HONORING DOCTORS

OW121746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--A public meeting in honor of three doctors who came to China during the anti-Japanese war of resistance and the role they played from then onwards in China's revolution and construction was held here this afternoon. The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health. The three doctors cited were Ma Haide (George Hatem), adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, Hans Muller, vice-president of the Beijing Medical College and Richard Frey, vice-president of the Institute of Information of Medical Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and some 1,200 persons from medical circles in Beijing attended the meeting.

In citing the three doctors for their outstanding service rendered in the spirit of internationalism and communism Qian Xinzhong, minister of public health said, "During the years of hard struggle, they healed the wounded and rescued the dying. After the liberation they made untiring efforts to advance China's medical work. They also contributed to strengthening friendly relations between the Chinese people and the people of the U.S.A., Germany and Austria and the people all over the world."

The minister called on China's medical workers to learn from the devotion of the doctors to the revolution by actively taking part in the country's modernization drive and contributing their utmost to protecting the people's health. Accounts of the meritorious deeds by the three doctors were presented at the meeting. The doctors expressed their thanks for the honor bestowed them to the Communist Party and the people and pledged to devote themselves to the realization of China's socialist modernization.

Following the meeting, a banquet in honor of the three doctors was given by the Ministry of Public Health. Before the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua received them and their wives. Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who returned from Thailand yesterday, sent each of them a bouquet of flowers in honor of the occasion.

SPRING FESTIVAL TEAS HELD FOR DEMOCRATIC PERSONALITIES

OW121912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--China Democratic League members should boldly report how the matters stood, air their views and help the Chinese Communist Party correct shortcomings so as to contribute even more to the country's modernization. So said Hu Yaobang, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, at a spring festival tea given by the Central Committee of the China Democratic League here today.

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"Together with the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people," Hu Yaobang said, "the Democratic League has been fighting for several decades and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. Most of its members are people of real ability and learning." He expressed the hope that Democratic League members would play a still greater part in the four modernizations. One of the eight democratic parties in China, the Democratic League mainly comprises intellectuals working in cultural and educational fields.

Hu Yuzhi, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, also extended spring festival greetings to those present at the tea. He said: "While celebrating the spring festival, we are thinking of our old friends and colleagues in cultural, scientific and technical circles on Taiwan. We wish to have academic exchanges with them so as to be able to make concerted efforts for the reunification of the motherland in the 80's."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1442 GMT on 12 February adds the following: Happily getting together today, many members of the China Democratic League unanimously pledged in their speeches to take concrete action to accomplish the four modernizations. Chu Tunan, Hua Luogeng, Sa Kongliao and Fei Xiaotong, vice chairmen of the China Democratic League, attended the tea party. Also present were Zhou Yang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Tong Xiaopeng, Li Gui, Liu Ningyi, Fang Zhida [2455 4249 6671], deputy directors of the CCPCC United Front Work Department; and responsible personnel from other related fields.]

Spring festival teas were also held yesterday by the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Jiusan (September 3) Society. Zhou Jianren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. and chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, called on members of the association working on the educational front to do their work well and train more talented people in order to lay a solid foundation for the scientific and technological development of the country.

Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Jiusan (September 3) Society, said that members of the society had an important role to play in the four modernizations programme. They were all working in the scientific, cultural and educational, medical and public health, engineering and technological fields. He urged members of the Jiusan Society to do their share in the modernization programme by producing greater results at an earlier date. Leading members of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. were present at all three teas.

SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY HELD FOR TAIWAN-BORN SCHOLARS

OW121852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--A party in honour of Taiwan-born scholars who returned to the mainland in recent years was given by the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League here this morning. Extending spring festival greetings to the returned scholars, Tian Fuda, vice-chairman of the council of the league's general headquarters, praised their patriotic spirit. He hoped that more compatriots from Taiwan province and Taiwan-born compatriots residing abroad would come to visit the motherland.

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Among those present at the party were 14 specialists and scholars including Dr. Lin Shengzhong, Dr. Wu Guozhen, a chemist, and Dr. Lin Guoxiang, a physicist. Most of them returned to China in recent years after studying in the United States, Japan and Germany and took up research or teaching appointments under the Chinese Academy of Sciences or at universities and colleges in Beijing.

During the party, the guests sang Taiwan folk songs and the song "My Beloved Motherland". Cai Yongcheng, a teacher who came from Taiwan in 1979, said: "Since my return to the mainland, I have observed that our beloved motherland is beautiful and rich in natural resources and the people are industrious and courageous. I'll certainly join with the people of the motherland in contributing to the country's modernization." Also attending the party were leading members of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the United Front Work Department of the Beijing municipal party committee and various departments of the State Council. After the party, a luncheon was given for the returned scholars.

REHABILITATION OF 'WRONGED' STUDENTS ANNOUNCED AT TEA PARTY

OW131250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Students who studied abroad during the 1950's and 60's were praised in the capital today at a tea party, to mark the Chinese spring festival, held by the Bureau of Scientific and Technological Personnel of the State Council. A number of the students who studied abroad were wrongly persecuted during the Cultural Revolution.

A notice on this from the bureau, and approved by the Organizational Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the party group of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, was read at the tea party to over 100 representatives of the students throughout the country. It officially announced the rehabilitation of the wrongly charged students and highly praised their contributions to socialist construction in China. The notice said that those students must be fully entrusted politically, their jobs should be arranged suitably, their academic ranks achieved abroad should be recognized at home and corresponding titles be given in China. Their daily life and material treatment also should be improved, the notice said.

Ai Dayan a leading official of the bureau, said that those students who studied abroad were carefully selected young students or cadres. They studied hard abroad and achieved good results there and when they returned back contributed greatly to socialist construction in China. "At present they are serving as a link between the past and future in scaling the peaks of science in China," he said. Representatives of the students in their speeches at the party expressed their determination to make greater contributions to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

MARITIME CONFERENCE ANNOUNCES OFFSHORE SURVEYS, STUDIES

OW081344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--China is to intensify her offshore surveys and studies to further develop and use her offshore resources for her modernization programme. The decision was announced at a national maritime work conference, which closed here today. China has more than 18,000 kilometres of coastline and surveys will be organized this year by a number of coastal provinces and cities. The surveys will cover offshore geology, hydrology and meteorology.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTRY HOLDS BUREAU DIRECTORS MEETING

OW090924 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Ministry of the Textile Industry recently held a meeting of directors of textile industry bureaus throughout the country in Beijing. The meeting delineated the basic policy for the textile industry's production and building in 1980 as follows: It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on raising the quality and increasing the variety of products, on consolidating various enterprises in order to build a good foundation and on further promoting the movement to increase production and practice economy. It is necessary to tap the potential of machinery, to strive for high quality and more variety while accelerating production, to reduce the rate of consumption of raw materials while increasing production, to lower production costs while accruing funds, to effectively strengthen the operation and management of various enterprises, to raise economic efficiency, to carry out all work in a solid manner and to strive to overfulfill the state production plan.

The meeting pointed out that this year the textile industry should pay particular attention to the following six points:

1. It is necessary to find ways to increase production of textile items. The material industry, including woolen, flax and silk processing enterprises, should vigorously promote production and produce more items that are in short supply such as satin, thread, bolts of cloth and bedroll covers.
2. It is necessary to raise the quality and increase the variety of products constantly and to promote production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. It is necessary to pay particular attention to the quality of important products.
3. It is necessary to do a good job of promoting the production of exportable textile items and to vigorously develop silk exports, China's traditional export goods. At the same time, we should also develop the export of chemical fiber products, knitwear, woolen textile products, cloth for interior decoration and clothing.
4. It is necessary to pay attention to the successful completion and operation of capital construction projects in order to get prompt returns on investment. It is necessary to give priority to the chemical fiber industry. It is necessary to pay attention to key projects, insure prompt operation upon completion of the building of new enterprises and pay special attention to the last phase of projects and the installation of equipment and facilities.
5. It is necessary to pay constant attention to the consolidation of textile enterprises. It is necessary to stress the consolidation of the leading groups and promote those young and capable cadres who have genuine professional skills to leading posts. Those enterprises that produce poor quality items and continuously have deficits should be consolidated within a set period or cease operations for a certain period.
6. It is necessary to actively initiate scientific research work and energetically train professional people.

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GUANGMING RIBAO ON INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR

HK090540 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 80 p 4 HK

[Article by Yuan Wenqi, Dai Lunzhang and Wang Linsheng: "Vigorously Develop China's Economic Relations With Foreign Countries by Using the International Division of Labor"]

[Text] Our country has considerably expanded its foreign trade and other forms of economic relations with other countries since shifting the focus of the entire party's work to the four modernizations. There is bound to be a still greater expansion in the days to come. This shift is an important strategic decision for insuring the victorious fulfillment of our general tasks for the new period. This policy decision has been stipulated in accordance with the objective economic laws of socialism. It reflects the inherent demands of socialized mass production and completely conforms with the progressive historical trend of internationalized production.

I

As everyone knows, the division of labor is the basis of exchange; the international division of labor is the basis of the international exchange of commodities; and the development of foreign trade is a reflection and manifestation of the development of international division of labor. In the modern world, any country which trades with other countries is, in an objective sense, taking part in and making use of the international division of labor. However, for a long time, the Chinese theoretical circles have made the mistake of confusing the objective character of the international division of labor itself with the social character of the international division of labor and turned this term into a synonym for revisionism.

We think that whether a socialist country participates in the international division of labor to develop its economic relations with other countries primarily depends on whether the international division of labor is an objective economic category. If there is an inexorable trend for the development of socialized mass production, the only thing we can do is to make the best of the situation and use this international division of labor to speed up our economic construction in accordance with the objective economic law. For this reason, we must investigate and study how the international division of labor came into being and developed, whether it was the result of highly developed productive forces or just the product of man's subjective wish.

Authors of Marxist classics always regarded the international division of labor as an objective economic category and maintained that the emergence and development of an international division of labor was determined by the social productive forces. Marx said: "In Britain, the colossal development of the division of labor did not come until after the invention of machines...with machines, it is now possible for textile workers to be living in Britain and weavers to be living in the East Indies. Before machines were invented, a country's industries mainly involved the processing of locally available raw materials...as a result of the application of machines and steam engines, the scale of the division of labor has caused the big industries, which had already moved from their home bases, to be completely dependent on the world market and on international exchange and the division of labor." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, pp 132-33) As we all know, the capitalist commodity economy is not confined to a nation. To seek enormous profits, the bourgeoisie must take the world as their market and carry out commodity exchange throughout the world. However, they are able to do this not because they subjectively wished to do so but because there is a material basis for international exchange. An international division of labor resulting from the large-scale machine production discussed by Marx is what constitutes this material basis.

In that case, how did large-scale machine production cause the division of labor in various societies to develop into the system of international division of labor and cause socialized production to develop in the direction of internationalized production?

First, the development of socialized mass production which takes machines and technology as its basis is bound to overstep state boundaries--this is an inexorable law of socialized mass production which is continuously expanding in scale. Since the use of large machines will cause the scale and capacity of production to grow incessantly, the large quantities of commodities produced by machines not only need the domestic market as an outlet but also call for continuous efforts to explore new outlets in other countries. Second, as a result of the rapid growth of production, large quantities of raw materials are needed. This also makes it necessary to explore sources of cheap raw materials abroad. Meanwhile, since goods produced by large machines are cheaper than handicraft products, the large quantities of cheap commodities produced by large machines will destroy the isolationist and self-sufficient state of affairs in some backward countries and draw them into the world market. In addition, large-scale machine production will also give rise to the emergence of industrial cities. As the population of these big industrial cities grows, the volume of foodstuffs and manufactured goods they consume will also drastically increase, thus forcing these big industrial centers to secure supplies of consumer goods from other places in the country and import goods from abroad. Furthermore, large-scale machine production will also provide the material and technical basis for the construction of modern means of transportation and communications and consequently provide the essential means for the formation and development of the international division of labor.

In this way, large-scale machine industries have drawn countries of different economic levels--those which sell manufactured goods and those which export raw materials and foodstuffs--into the international division of labor and the world market. "The former state of affairs in which each place and nation followed a self-contained and close-door policy has been replaced by intercourse and mutual dependence "between nations in every respect."

We hold that the international division of labor and internationalized production only began to take shape after the emergence of large-scale machine industries, that is, after the first scientific and technical revolution. It was not until the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, when the second scientific and technical revolution occurred, that the system of international division of labor and a unified world market ultimately took shape. It was the third scientific and technical revolution which occurred after World War II that paved the way for the birth of new branches of industry such as the high molecular synthetic industry, the atomic energy industry, the electronics industry, the aeronautical industry and so on. The birth of these industries had a profound impact on the development of an international division of labor. Specialization between different branches of industries rapidly developed in the direction of specialization within each branch of industry and became the principal form of the postwar international division of labor. As a result of this, the international division of labor among the developed countries was strengthened.

There are three main forms of specialization within a branch of industry, namely, the specialization of products of different models and specifications, the specialization of the production of components and the specialization of technological processes. The first kind of specialization means that a certain country should specialize in producing certain types of products of that particular industry. This kind of specialization turns various countries simultaneously into exporters and importers of a particular type of product. Take the production of tractors and motor vehicles for example. In the early 1960's there were as many as 350 types of wheeled and caterpillar tractors with 1970 models on sale in the international market. [paragraph continues]

On the whole, the United States concentrated on developing high-power wheeled and caterpillar tractors, Britain produced medium-sized wheeled tractors and West Germany turned out primarily low-powered caterpillar tractors. Most of the tractors produced in Britain and West Germany were for export and some were even exported to the principal tractor-producing countries. For another example, some West European countries basically specialized in the production of small and mini cars and sold these cars to the United States which produced the greatest number of cars in the world.

The so-called specialization in the production of components means that products produced in some countries are used as components in products manufactured by other countries. For example, the IBM "Model 360" electronic computers are assembled in the United States with parts manufactured by its subsidiary companies in several West European countries. Another example, the generators and controllers of "R-1800" trucks are separately produced in Sweden and West Germany, the chassis and bodies are separately produced in the United States and Italy and the final assembly work is carried out in Britain. Even in 1960, as many as 40 percent of the machinery exported by the United States, Britain and France were "international synthesized products," that is, products wholly or partly fitted with parts and components made in other countries. By 1970, this increased to 48 percent.

The so-called specialization of technical processes means specializing in a particular type of technology and turning out intermediate products for other enterprises to manufacture into final products. Take the production of chemical products for example. West Germany's Bayer Company, a monopoly enterprise, supplied intermediary products to 35,000 domestic and foreign enterprises to be processed into various final products.

According to statistics, in the 1960's exports and imports within various branches of industry accounted for approximately 50 percent of the total foreign trade volumes of the 11 major industrial countries, namely, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Canada and Australia.

The extension and intensification of the international division of labor touched off by the third scientific and technical revolution made various countries of the world increasingly dependent on overseas markets economically. Between 1950 and 1978, the proportion of export turnovers to total domestic output value increased from 3.6 to 6.9 percent in the United States, from 7.6 (1952 figure) to 11.7 percent in Japan, from 8.5 to 22.3 percent in West Germany, from 17.5 to 23.7 percent in Britain, from 10.5 to 16.8 percent in France and from 9.8 (1951 figure) to 21.5 percent in Italy. The fact that foreign trade accounts for a larger proportion of the total output value of various developed capitalist countries after the war fully shows that the scientific and technical revolution has brought about new developments, both in depth and in breadth, in the international division of labor.

II

Marxism-Leninism holds that the development of the productive forces is a progressive historical trend under all circumstances. Since international division of labor is the manifestation and result of the development of the productive forces, it undoubtedly was and is a progressive historical trend. Stalin once clearly pointed out the progressiveness of an international division of labor. He said: Since an international division of labor reflects the colossal development of the productive forces and helps destroy the opposition of interests of the various peoples, "it was and is a progressive process." ("Collected Works of Stalin" Vol 5, p 149) Under the socialist system, the international division of labor will further develop in breadth. Engels made this scientific prediction more than a century ago: In a "society liberated from the barriers of capital production" (that is, a socialist society), international division of labor, "can go much further still." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 335) [paragraph continues]

Since an international division of labor itself embodies objective necessity and progressiveness, a socialist country should and must fully utilize the international division of labor to develop its economic relations with foreign countries in order to speed up its own economic construction.

The victory of the socialist revolution makes it possible and necessary to realize benefits from an international division of labor under new historical conditions. This possibility has emerged primarily from the dependence of the capitalist economy on the world market. In economic matters, the imperialist countries may adopt the policies of suspending trade and imposing blockades and embargoes toward newborn proletarian countries, but the capitalist economy cannot do without foreign trade. With the development of science and technology and the rise in the level of the productive forces, it is all the more necessary for these countries to extensively develop economic relations with foreign countries. This is an objective process independent of man's will and ultimately forces the imperialist countries to embark on the road of establishing economic relations with the socialist countries. As Lenin said: "There is a force mightier than the desire, will and determination of any hostile government or class, and this force is the common and worldwide economic relationship which compels them to embark on the road of having intercourse with us." ("Collected Works of Lenin", Vol 33 p 128) The founding of new China ended the history of blockades and embargoes and further verified Lenin's above-mentioned thesis. The unique political position of the socialist countries, the realization of the public ownership of the means of production and the introduction of national economic planning have made it possible for us to develop economic relations with foreign countries in a planned way based on equality and mutual benefit. Besides, international division of labor is an important way to save socialist social labor and raise labor productivity. It is also required by socialist economic law.

The reason why an international division of labor can save social labor has been expounded upon in the works of bourgeois classical political economy. For example, David Ricardo's "Theory of Comparative Cost" held that even if a country's labor productivity is lower than another country's in every branch of industry, both parties will benefit from trade. To prove his point, Ricardo made this supposition: In Britain, it takes 100 workers a year's labor to produce a given quantity of woolen fabrics and 120 workers a year's labor to produce a given quantity of wine; in Portugal, however, it only takes 80 workers a year's labor to produce the same amount of wine and 90 workers a year's labor to produce the same amount of woolen fabrics. Portugal has a higher labor productivity than Britain in both products, but it enjoys a far greater superiority in the production of wine. Therefore, it is better for Portugal to produce more wine and trade its wine for British woolen fabrics than to produce both commodities itself. The reason is that if Portugal were to produce a given quantity of woolen fabrics, it would have taken 90 workers a year's labor. Through foreign trade, however, it can get the same amount of woolen fabrics with only 80 workers giving a year's labor, thus saving 10 workers a year's labor. Although Britain has to use a product (woolen fabrics) which only takes another country 80 workers a year's labor to produce, Britain would need 120 workers to give a year's labor to produce wine itself. Through exchange, Britain can save 20 workers a year's labor. (David Ricardo: "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," pp 113-114)

Although Ricardo's theory of comparative cost discusses economic problems without making any reference to production relationships and consequently conceals the exploitative essence of capitalist international division of labor, we still think that the gist of this theory is a rational one according to Marx' fundamental concept. Marx made it very clear that in international exchange, both parties involved can benefit, "but it does not necessarily follow that both parties can get the same benefit. (Marx: "An Outline of the Critique of Political Economy," 1953 German Edition, p 755)

A country with a lower labor productivity "may offer more materialized labor in kind than it receives, and yet thereby receive commodities cheaper than it could produce them." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 25, p 265) Thus, by developing foreign trade and other forms of economic relations with foreign countries through international division of labor, a socialist country may achieve greater economic results with a smaller amount of labor. Of course this does not mean that our rapid economic growth depends on an international division of labor. What we mean is that on the premise of establishing an independent economic system through self-reliance, we must make use of international division of labor and turn our economic and trade relations with foreign countries into a mighty lever for the rapid development of the national economy.

III

It must be pointed out that since productive forces invariably develop under given production relationships, the nature of the international division of labor is bound to be restricted by production relationships. Thus, we cannot say that the international division of labor can help save social labor under any conditions. Different types of international division of labor will produce different economic results. The well-developed capitalist countries make use of the international division of labor to seek enormous monopolist profits. They take advantage of and fiercely compete with each other. Under conditions of the capitalist international division of labor, the colonies and dependencies are reduced to economic vassals whose only duty is to develop the production of raw materials needed by their suzerains. The labor productivity of the raw material industries are usually higher than that of other industries in these countries. From a local and short term point of view, it seems that this will help save social labor. However, if we view the situation as a whole and consider the long term effects, this practice will develop into an abnormal single-product economy and cause a great waste of social labor as a whole. Economic and trade relations between imperialist suzerains and colonies formed on the basis of this kind of international division of labor represent the relationship between the exploiter and the exploited, the plunderer and the plundered. Flaunting the banner of "socialist international division of labor," Soviet social-imperialism went all out to promote "economic integration" inside CEMA for the purpose of exercising political control over the member states. Thus it can be seen that whether or not international division of labor can truly help a country save social labor and promote the sound development of its national economy depends on the country's internal and external economic and political conditions. It is only after a colony or dependency has won political independence, removed the internal obstacles and external trammels to the development of its national economy and established economic relations with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit that the effectiveness of international division of labor can be fully brought into play.

Our country has made use of the international division of labor because it is required by the socialist economic law. This is not a measure of expediency. Instead, it is a question of vital importance to socialist revolution and construction, a question which will remain with us throughout the course of realizing the four modernizations in the next few decades. What is more, an international division of labor will continue to exist as an objective economic category throughout the historical period of socialism. Therefore, we must proceed from our country's concrete realities and choose a suitable way to make use of the international division of labor to develop economic relations with foreign countries, making sure that this will play a proper role in hastening the four modernizations.

(For details of the arguments raised in this article, see "International Division of Labor and China's Economic Relations With Foreign Countries" by the same authors carried in ZHONGGUO SHEHJI KEXUE [CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCES] Issue No 1, 1980)

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

JIANGXI PLA HELPS PROMOTE SOCIAL ORDER

HK070504 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The subordinate PLA units of the Jiangxi Military District have seriously implemented the spirit of the provincial CCP committee meetings on social order and have taken effective measures to actively support and assist the local authorities in the rectification and maintenance of social order. After the provincial CCP committee had implemented the spirit of the national conference on public order, the provincial military district CCP committee, attaching great importance to the implementation of the spirit of the conference, issued a circular and held a conference of cadres of all major units at and above divisional level. Provincial Military District Commander Xin Junjie, and Political Commissar (Zeng Chuangchu) conducted further mobilization at this conference on relevant issues. Besides sending cadres to participate in the local leading groups to work in rectifying social order, all major units have also adopted many different methods to widely and deeply carry out education in the legal system and the rectification of social order. They stressed that under the unified leadership and planning of the local CCP committees, PLA units must actively fulfill their support tasks of guarding, patrolling, inspecting, as well as joint defense and their tasks done in special circumstances. They must actively publicize the socialist legal system, promote mass work, and strengthen unity between army and people. The conference demanded that all of the fighters bravely step forward to deal with criminals such as murderers, robbers, rapists and arsonists, and resolutely stop crime. The meeting called on all the commanders and fighters to be a powerful backup force in maintaining social order, to contribute new efforts to the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity, and to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

All the PLA units have taken effective measures to actively support and assist the local authorities in the rectification of social order. Besides strengthening their guard on important targets, many units have also mobilized a platoon or a company to act as a mobile force and be always ready to assist the local public security organs to fulfill their task in rectifying social order. Since the end of December last year, Nanchang Garrison has mobilized a certain number of troops and motor vehicles, and strengthened patrols in the main streets, stations and piers in the city. Jiujiang, Ganzhou and Yichun military subdistricts have mobilized 150 cadres and fighters organized into small detachments in order to carry out patrols in the streets. In 115 days of duty the No 1 company of Unit 733 arrested 5 rogues on 5 occasions. At 0300 hours on 26 December, when (Ouyang Minghua), a fighter of the company, was on patrol, he saw a youth carrying some articles on his bicycle in a suspicious manner. He immediately questioned him and found a lot of contradictions in his answers. The youth was then sent to the public security organ. After investigation, it was found that he was in fact a thief who had stolen a 16 inch television set. The thief was finally unable to escape the net of justice spread by the people.

While assisting the localities in promoting social order, the PLA units have generally strengthened education for their cadres, workers, dependents and children, and launched internal rectification in the units. On the basis of launching general education, they have deeply launched the masses to close loopholes, formulate measures and set up all kinds of regulations and systems and put them on a sound basis. In order to coordinate with this overall education, PLA Unit 32710 has issued propaganda instructions calling on all personnel, workers, dependents and children to strive to be models in observing the law.

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG TEA PARTY FOR VETERAN CADRES

SK130340 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the Jinan PLA units held a joint tea party for veteran cadres yesterday afternoon to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1980's. Veteran cadres attending the tea party were old comrades who had participated in the revolutionary wars. During the revolutionary war years they fought on many fronts, braved untold dangers and made valuable contributions in seizing the political power of the state and establishing the PRC. Attending the tea party were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the Jinan PLA units, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrade Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, spoke at the tea party. They first extended warm regards and festival greetings to the veteran cadres, and urged them to preserve and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of our party and our army and, in the new year, to study hard, to show concern for the major issues of the party and state, to cope with the developing situation, to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and to exert concerted efforts to make new contributions to the consolidation and development of the excellent situation of stability and unity and the achievement of the four modernizations.

SHANGHAI'S WEN HUI BAO STRESSES SOCIALISM'S HEALTHY ATMOSPHERE

OW12046 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 11 February commentator's article: "Carry Forward New Habits Into the New Year"]

[Excerpts] The article says: A society's mood is not based on isolated phenomena. It is a comprehensive reflection of society's political, economic and cultural conditions. It also is a comprehensive reflection of the social relationship between people and the people's mental attitude and moral standards. We should regard transforming the mood of society as a component part of reforming the total society. Therefore, while we are firmly grasping economic construction, we must also attach great importance to transforming society's mood.

The article says: The socialist legal system is an important lever in transforming the mood of society. During the spring festival we must continue to conduct education on the legal system in a widespread, penetrating way, and use the legal system as a weapon to resolutely struggle against law breakers and criminals. We must never allow them to get together to create disturbances, steal, rob and ramble in order to sabotage and disrupt social order and to poison society's mood. The article points out: To transform society's mood and carry forward the healthy atmosphere of socialism, we must be particularly good at bringing the role of the advanced and models into full play. Today we must continue to advocate learning from Lei Feng and developing new habits.

The article continues: The building of powerful socialist ideological, cultural and educational fronts play a very important role in changing prevailing habits and customs and in transforming the mood of society.

A song, a painting, a book, a class at school, a film, a play--all these exert an imperceptible influence on people's thinking. Now pop songs are heard in some places. Some of them are rubbish from capitalist society, while others are lewd music and songs remnant of the singing and dancing halls in old Shanghai and are held in contempt by the people. If we let them go rampant, they certainly will adversely affect society's present mood. In addition to the economic value, we must also pay attention to the political value of our work. While attaching importance to things informative and amusing, we must never ignore ideology.

The article concludes: To transform the mood of society, it is necessary that all party members pay attention to the task and that everyone participate.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO CALLS FOR INTRAPARTY STABILITY, UNITY

OW110058 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[*"Excerpts" of ZHEJIANG RIBAO 8 February commentator's article: "Only in Stability and Unity Can We March Forward"*]

[*Excerpts*] The new decade just begun will be crucial years for our four modernizations. To make decisive achievements an important prerequisite is to maintain both a political situation of stability and unity and a normal social order. Without these, all will be empty wishes. Only in stability and unity can we march forward. In turmoil, we will only move backward. This has been proven over and over again in the 30 years since the founding of our republic.

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, thanks to the stability prevailing throughout the country and the unity of the whole party and the people of the whole country, there was generally an excellent situation of steady, sustained rising production. During the Cultural Revolution, due to the perpetrations of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the whole country was in turmoil, the people were chaotically divided, production slowed and the national economy was on the verge of collapse. The smashing of the gang of four uprooted the cause of turmoil. In the last 3 years our national economy and almost everything else has rapidly returned to normal and developed tremendously.

To maintain stability and unity and social order it is imperative to eliminate the factors of turmoil. Generally speaking, the current situation of stability and unity is good. However, factors of instability still exist. We must not treat the negative factors lightly or be softhearted with them. We must resolutely struggle against them. We must use the law as a weapon to strictly restrict and severely punish the evildoers and troublemaking black sheep. To maintain political stability and unity as well as social order, it is necessary to continue denunciation of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and to conduct education among Communist Party members, cadres and the people in general on the prospects of the four modernizations and the four basic principles. We will succeed in our undertakings through arduous efforts and the new patriotism. The four basic principles are our primary guide to speech and action. We need political stability and unity and social order; we also want the situation to be vigorous and lively. However, when we speak of giving full scope to socialist democracy and carrying out the double-hundred principle in order to achieve a lively political situation, we mean that all these must never be divorced from the four basic principles. Therefore, only by continuing to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and by carrying out the above-mentioned education can we insure the smooth advance of the four modernizations.

Communist Party members, particularly comrades in leading positions, should never, behind the back of the party, associate with people in society who undermine stability and unity and should never show sympathy toward them. If they do, these party members will be punished according to party discipline. Some comrades say that social stability and unity depends on the internal stability and unity of the leading bodies and that to maintain normal social order it is first necessary to strengthen discipline and enhance the sense of organization within the leading bodies. This is indeed true. Members of our leading bodies at all levels must put the party's cause and the four modernizations uppermost in their minds and be really united. Only when the party sets an example for the people and only when the leaders personally guide the masses can we create a new situation in which everyone takes the interests of the whole into consideration, observes discipline and helps maintain stability, unity and social order. When this situation is created, the four modernizations can proceed smoothly.

XINHUA REPORTS ZHEJIANG PEASANTS INCREASE INCOME IN 1979

OW101219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, February 10 (XINHUA)--A Chinese province with a per hectare grain yield of at least 7.5 tons--Zhejiang--reports an income gain for its 30 million peasants averaging 18 yuan more per capita than in 1978. Total income for each rural person averaged 120 yuan. This contrasts with a total increase of 27 yuan for the 20-year period from 1957 to 1977. The increase shot up by 36 yuan in just the two years of 1978 and 1979. The bulk of the 1979 income will be at the dispose of the peasants, since they do not pay for non-staple food or rent.

The province had an all-round good harvest last year. Grain output surpassed 15 million tons and the output of silkworm cocoons, tea and pigs reached alltime highs. This is the main reason for the increased income. Raised state purchasing prices for agricultural and side-line products was another reason.

Jiaxing Prefecture with a population of 4.45 million is one of China's rich areas at present. Per capita income last year was 170 yuan, 50 yuan above the average per capita income of the province. The economy is diversified and every peasant household engages in side-line occupations such as raising pigs, sheep and rabbits. On average, each peasant earned an extra 30 yuan from these sources last year.

In 1979 the extra income from grain and seven other major farm product averaged 30 yuan for each rural person in the prefecture. Twenty-three yuan of the extra income came from higher purchasing prices. Grain output increased by 300,000 tons last year in the prefecture. Almost one-third of the higher income was due to the raised purchasing prices. Raised prices brought 58 million yuan from the sale of silkworm cocoons, rapeseed, fresh-water fish and tea. Although cotton output was cut back, an additional 930,000 yuan resulted from the raised purchasing prices. Even though jute output decreased, income remained at the 1978 level. The only weak spot was income from bamboo, the production of which was reduced too sharply. Lowered prices of manufactured goods for agricultural use last year saved Zhejiang peasants 17 million yuan.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG HOUSING MEETING--The Zhejiang provincewide meeting on building and repairing houses in urban areas was recently held in Hangzhou Municipality. The meeting called for efforts to solve housing problems for the people in the province. Recently, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government supplied a certain amount of building materials such as rolled steel, lumber, cement and plate glass to the market for the repair and renovation of houses. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

GUANGDONG CPPCC MEETING STUDIES DENG REPORT

HK100604 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Feb 80 HK

[Text] On 6 and 7 February, the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum of representatives of patriotic democratic parties, popular bodies and nonparty figures to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead. The participants unanimously held: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report is of major guiding significance for work in China both now and for a rather long historical period to come. They said: This report was carried at the behest of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries. It represents the views of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and reflects the long-felt desires of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the intellectuals and the worker-peasant-soldier masses. Our hearts have been greatly touched while listening to this report. The three major tasks for the whole party and people in the 1980's and the four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations in China which the report puts forward fully conform to the current domestic and international situation. They seek truth from facts and are practicable.

Yin Liping, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided at the forum. Present were Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou and Huang Youmou, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Zhang Boquan, Luo Xiongcai, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Wu Zhongxi, Guo Qiaoran, Chen Zupei, Chen Yilin, Wu Juetian, and Diao Zhaofen, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; and 41 persons, including (Wang Qi), who are responsible persons of democratic parties and well-known figures in various circles.

YANGCHENG WAN BAO TO RESUME PUBLICATION IN GUANGDONG

OW111229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, February 11 (XINHUA)--After being suspended for 13 years, the YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS will resume publication here on February 15, the eve of the Chinese spring festival. Yeh Jianying, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, who came from Guangdong Province and who carried out his early revolutionary activities in this city, wrote the new masthead of the newspaper. The EVENING NEWS, which started publication in 1957, was widely circulated and welcomed by its readers for its interesting and knowledgeable coverage. In 1966, however, it was banned by the gang of four after being labelled "a collection of feudal, bourgeois, and revisionist writings".

The new YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS will have four pages. The first page will carry short items of the latest news, not only of Guangzhou, but also of other places including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and even Hong Kong. The second page, titled "Garden of Flowers", will carry short stories, poems, paintings and other works of literature and art. The third page will be devoted to reports on the social and natural sciences at home and abroad. It also will have a book recommendation column. The fourth page will carry international news.

A leading member of the newspaper's editorial board told XINHUA that "in order to win over our readers, the paper must first care for the people and serve them."

"Tangcheng", the ancient name of Guangzhou, or "the city of five goats," came from a legend describing five fairies riding on five goats of different colours who alighted from heaven, bringing peace and happiness to the city.

HENAN HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PENG XIAOQIAN

HK100606 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Henan Provincial People's Government and CPPCC Committee held a memorial service on 7 February for Comrade Peng Xiaoqian, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, who died on 27 January. Comrades Li Xiannian and Wang Zhen sent wreaths and Comrade Wei Guoqing sent a condolence cable. Wreaths were also sent by Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Wang Shucheng, Zheng Yonghe, Li Baoguang, Liu Mingbang, Wang Quanguo, Huo Bingquan, Zhao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, Cui Guanghua, Shi Yi, Yue Xiaoxia, Hu Shangli, Shang Tan and other Henan party, government and army leaders.

The memorial service was attended by Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Wang Quanguo, Huo Bingquan, Zhao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, Cui Guanghua and other leaders of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee. Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, read the memorial speech.

While Peng Xiaoqian was ill in hospital, he was visited by Duan Junyi, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei and other leading comrades of the provincial party and government.

HUNAN RADIO COMMENTATOR STRESSES DISCIPLINE

HK040332 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 80 HK

[Station contributing commentator's article: "We Must Keep Ourselves Within the Bounds of Proletarian Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Any social system requires a certain discipline to sustain it. The labor organization of an agricultural peasant society requires discipline by sticks and clubs. The labor organization of a capitalist society requires the discipline of hunger. The labor organization of a socialist society requires the spontaneous discipline of the laboring masses themselves. In particular, today when the party's work focus has been shifted to building modernization, we need centralism as well as democracy and discipline as well as freedom. If we only have democracy and freedom without centralism and discipline, order in society, production and work will get into a mess and party discipline and state law will be sabotaged. Not only will it be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations; it will even be difficult to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Is there any contradiction between laying stress on keeping ourselves within the bounds of proletarian discipline and bringing democracy into play? No, because only if everyone keeps himself within the bounds of proletarian discipline can the all people fully enjoy their socialist democratic rights. If discipline is slackened and everyone goes his own way, there will obviously be no democracy. At present some people stress democracy in isolation from socialist discipline and the legal system and from the four basic principles. This is bound to harm the interests of the state and the collective and hinder the current efforts to build the four modernizations. The democracy they seek is not socialist democracy but bourgeois liberalization, anarchism and extreme individualism. Obviously if we satisfy the need of democracy of these few people the socialist democratic rights of the masses will be lost. If we stress abiding by discipline, does this mean that there is no freedom? No. Freedom and discipline are a dialectical unity.

Party members, especially party leaders at all levels, must play a model and leading role in keeping themselves within the bounds of proletarian discipline. Only if party members and cadres play a leading role in abiding by party discipline and state laws, rules and regulations can the centralized and unified leadership of party and state be insured.

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT UNITS HANDLE LEFTOVER PROBLEMS

HK070159 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 80 HK

[Text] In launching activities for supporting the government and cherishing the people, units of the Hunan Military District have properly dealt with problems remaining from the "three support and two militaries work," and have promoted closer ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The provincial military district, military subdistricts, garrisons and county and municipal people's armed forces departments have treated the proper handling of problems left over from the "three support and two militaries" work as a current important task in improving relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people and in strengthening army-government and army-people unity. Not long ago, the subordinate units of the provincial military district sent 120 visiting teams, led by leaders at all levels, to visit local party and government organs and factories, mines and other enterprises. They held forums with cadres and masses and widely solicited opinions. They gained the understanding and praise of local comrades through initiating self-criticism in light of existing problems. They immediately solved all leftover historical problems that could be solved. Regarding problems that could not be solved, they actively consulted the local authorities, explained the situation well and studied views on dealing with them gradually. Qianyang Military Subdistrict previously borrowed an area of 50 mu of paddy land from the county fine seed farm to promote agricultural and sideline production. In view of the requirements of scientific cultivation, this military subdistrict recently decided to return the borrowed land to the farm by the end of January. They have now started the handing-over procedure.

Luxi County People's Armed Forces Department occupied over 1,000 square meters of the county CCP organs' houses during the Great Cultural Revolution. In the past few years, the housing problem of the county CCP organs has been severe. At the end of last year, the county people's armed forces department rearranged housing for its cadres and returned the houses to the local authorities. They plan to return 400 square meters before the spring festival, and to return all the occupied houses by the end of June. The comrades in the locality were touched by this. The county CCP committee leaders saw that housing was inadequate for the people's armed forces department and actively allocated part of their administrative funds for the armed forces to build houses. Mutual understanding has been achieved and relations between the army and the government are improving.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES --In the first year of implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy, the growth rate of Guangdong's light and textile industries for the first time surpassed that of heavy industry. Compared with 1978, the value of output of the light and textile industries increased by 6.1 percent and that of heavy industry increased by 4.1 percent. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK]

GUIZHOU CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK070517 Quiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] "According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, a provincial conference on improving public order was held in Guiyang from 27 January to 2 February. Attending the conference were responsible comrades in charge of political and legal work from all prefectoral, autonomous prefectural and municipal CCP committees, and responsible comrades from provincial, prefectoral, autonomous prefectural and municipal public security bureaus, procuratorates, courts, civil affairs bureaus and departments concerned. Responsible comrades from the provincial committee also attended the conference."

The conference seriously studied and discussed important speeches of leading central comrades and relevant documents from the central authorities. All the comrades present at the meeting summed up and exchanged their experiences in the work to improve social order.

The conference held: The situation has become better since all the departments concerned seriously implemented the spirit of the national conference on social order and began to work in coordination to strike at criminals and criminal activities, by correctly using the weapon of law and relying on the masses.

The conference pointed out: "To rectify social order is a major affair directly related to promoting the four modernizations by maintaining stability and unity. Following the shift of party work focus to the four modernizations, the struggle between sabotaging and safeguarding the promotion of the four modernizations has become the major characteristic of class struggle in the new period." To safeguard the promotion of the four modernizations, it is necessary to improve social order and strike all criminal deeds. The conference therefore made the following demands on rectification work of social order:

1. It is necessary to strictly punish murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, and ring-leaders and instigators of criminal gangs. With regard to other criminals whose crimes are minor, it is necessary to give some of them labor education, and others warnings, fines or remands in order to educate and reform them.
 2. The municipalities and rural areas must work in close connection in rectifying public order. Local places must work according to their actual conditions and promote joint defense.
 3. It is necessary to both bring about temporary solutions and also to get at the root of social order problems. It is necessary to strike hard at active criminals and, on the other hand, to ceaselessly strengthen ideological education among youths. The departments concerned must try every possible means to save delinquent youths, teach them to distinguish right from wrong, and pay attention to solving their actual problems.
 4. It is necessary to strengthen basic work. Residents' committees, mediation, security organizations and the militia must be revived and promote work in improving social order. We must bring into play the functions of mass organizations at the basic levels.
 5. Rectifying social order is a task for the whole party all leaders must personally investigate the actual conditions, and sum up practical experience so as to lead the work.

SICHUAN: ZHAO ZIYANG ARRANGES CADRE STUDY COURSES

HK090312 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee has held rotational study courses for leading cadres at and above bureau level in the provincial organs. Six of these courses were held between last September and January.

Practically all cadres at and above the level of deputy bureau director, except for the old and infirm, have now undergone rotational training. These study courses were guided by the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, took as their main teaching material Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the PRC and launched deepgoing study and discussion of the criterion of truth.

The provincial CCP committee viewed these courses as very important. First Secretary Comrade Zhao Ziyang personally made arrangements and conducted mobilization for further studying and implementing the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, launching study and discussion on the criterion of truth, and organizing rotational training courses for bureau level cadre. Second Secretary Tan Qilong and Secretaries Lu Dadong, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan and Yang Chao delivered reports and provided guidance at the courses.

Over half of the bureau level units of the provincial organs have now held their own courses to train on a rotational basis their mid-level cadre and party member cadre. Many leading comrades have seriously carried out the regulations of the relevant central documents, taken the lead in opposing bureaucratism and privileged treatment, and vigorously revived and carried forward the party's fine tradition of arduous struggle amid difficulties. They have plunged into reality, conducted investigations, and studies and strengthen their relationships with the masses. They are contributing their strength to the four modernizations both day and night.

CHENGDU PLA MEETING CALLS FOR STUDYING DENG REPORT

HK130149 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units recently held a telephone conference of cadre at and above divisional level to arrange the study and implementation by the units of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua presided at the meeting and Commander You Taizhong gave a speech.

He said: Seriously studying and implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report is of major guiding significance for clearly understanding the situation, increasing our confidence, obtaining a clear picture of our tasks, going all out, upholding party leadership, and also for speeding up the building of a modernized revolutionary army. The party committees and political organs at all levels must put study and implementation of Vice Chairman Deng's report in the primary position in ideological and political work and regard this as a major campaign in ideological and political education in the first quarter of this year. They must stress solving problems and gain a clear understanding of the excellent situation and strengthen their confidence in accomplishing the four modernizations. It is also necessary to insure that this study imbues political and ideological work, education and training, and party building work over the whole year. We must teach the commanders and fighters to have faith in party leadership, the party's line, principles and policies, and the superiority of socialism. We must teach them to uphold the four basic principles, work in concert, struggle hard amid difficulties, work hard to promote the four modernizations, step up the revolutionization and modernization of the army, and enhance the combat strength of the PLA in an all-round way.

Comrade You Taizhong put forward the following demands on strengthening leadership over study: 1) the party committees and leaders at all levels must take the lead in studying well to set good examples for the units; 2) it is necessary to carry out education in connection with the actual problems in the units in viewing the current situation, accomplishing the four modernizations, safeguarding stability and unity, upholding party leadership, strengthening army building, and solving all problems one by one. We must truly unify the thinking of the cadres and fighters into the spirit of the party's third plenary session, the Fifth NPC, Vice Chairman Ye's National Day speech and Vice Chairman Deng's report. We must have faith in the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Huofeng, in the line, principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session, and in the certain accomplishment of the four modernizations; and 3) it is necessary to carry out the study in a more lively and sound way.

XIZANG TO MARK 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PLA'S ARRIVAL

OW090548 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Political Department of the Xizang Military District has issued a circular to all PLA units in Xizang on "ceremoniously commemorating the 30th anniversary of the arrival of PLA units in Xizang."

The circular says: The 30th anniversary of the arrival of PLA units in Xizang falls on 15 February 1980. Over the past 30 years, the PLA units, since their arrival in Xizang, have resolutely implemented the directives on Xizang's liberation issued by the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao, Commander-in-Chief Zhu, the Southwestern Regional Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and the PLA Southwestern Military Command. Since their arrival in Xizang, the PLA units have made great achievements in liberating Xizang and the people of various nationalities here and in completing the unification of mainland China.

The circular points out: We should carry out among the PLA units in Xizang thorough and protracted activities in learning from the PLA units that first entered Xizang, that is, learn from their fine traditions and work style displayed over the past 30 years. We should learn and carry forward the revolutionary spirit displayed by the commanders and fighters of those PLA units that first entered Xizang. They displayed the revolutionary spirit of seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, integrating theory with practice, striving to remold their world outlooks, being loyal to the party, the motherland China and for the liberation of the people of various nationalities in Xizang, being brave and tenacious, fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice, and marching forward courageously. We should learn from them for their fine work style in obeying the party, resolutely performing their tasks, observing discipline, being examples of implementing the party's policies concerning nationalities and religions, and consciously promoting unity among religions, between army and government and between armymen and civilians. We should learn from them for their communist moral character of maintaining fraternal unity, sacrificing their own interests for the sake of others, taking difficulties on themselves and leaving what is easy to others, working hard, loving, settling in and defending the frontier region, and placing the interests of the party and the people above their own personal interests during their hard struggle. We should learn from them for their lofty devotion to revolutionary work and their efforts to strengthen ideological and political work, assiduously learn military skills, strive to scale the heights of science and culture, keep constant revolutionary vigilance and strive to make more contributions to national defense and to the construction of new Xizang.

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The circular emphasizes: Party committees and political organs at all levels should put the commemoration activities on their agenda, pay attention to them and make them successful. Leading comrades should personally give talks on the fine traditions to the commanders and fighters. The PLA commanders and fighters in Xizang should recall the history of their companies while they learn from the PLA's fine traditions. They should further foster the lofty ideas of working hard for the four modernizations and dedicating themselves to the four modernizations. They should strive to enhance the fighting power of the PLA units in Xizang, promote the army's revolutionization and modernization, and build a prosperous, modern and new socialist Xizang.

YUNNAN LEADERS STUDY DENG REPORT ON 4 FEB

HK090802 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Text] According to YUNNAN RIBAO on 4 February Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee members who are in Kunming seriously studied and discussed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. In their study and discussion, the members said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report has expounded on the tasks of the whole party and people in the 1980's and the current situation as we enter this decade. It has profoundly analyzed the prospects for accomplishing the four modernizations and profoundly discussed the issue of upholding and improving party leadership. It is an extremely important report. After listening to it, they have cleared their vision and redoubled the confidence.

They pledged to concentrate forces, work in concert to promote the four modernizations, and be promoters of the four modernizations with their own practical deeds.

Sun Yuting, Zhang Zhi-xiu, Wu Zuomin, Wang Shaoyan, Xi Congzhen, Li Hecai and Yu Lanfu, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, took part in the study and discussion.

ZHANG ZHIXIU VISITS YUNNAN, KUNMING ORGANS

HK090351 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 7 February, Zhang Zhixiu, Liu Zhijian, Hu Ronggui, Shi Jingban and other responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units visited the leading organs of Yunnan Province and Kunming Municipality to seek their views on the work of the PLA and strengthen army-government and army-people unity. They held a forum with Liu Minghui, Zhao Zengyi and other responsible comrades of the province and municipality.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Chengdu, 25 Jan--Sichuan Province has achieved good results in promoting capital construction in the countryside. Since last winter, many prefectures and counties affected by drought have worked hard on capital construction projects. According to statistics submitted by 11 prefectures and municipalities, 1,170 water conservancy projects with storing capacity just below 10 million cubic meters have been reorganized in the past 2 months to 261 projects, with 100 projects to be completed this year. In accordance with local conditions, many prefectures and counties have taken afforestation and deep plowing as their major tasks in capital construction. Since last autumn, some 410,000 mu of farmland has been plowed deeply in the province and over 80,000 mu in Kai County afforested. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW]

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PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK110452 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 80 HK

[Text] According to BEIJING RIBAO, the Beijing Municipal People's Government issued a circular on tightly grasping fighting drought and preparing for spring farming on 2 February, after holding an urgent meeting on fighting drought and preparing for spring farming. According to the information from departments concerned, the current drought situation is very serious in the suburbs. From September 1979 up to now, the amount of rain and snow was 30 mm, a decrease of 73 mm compared with the same period of 1978-79, and also a decrease of 55 mm compared with the serious drought during the same period in 1972. This is equivalent to 31 percent of the average amount over many years, and is one of the lowest figures for 45 years.

In order to concentrate forces to win victory over the threat of drought, do everything possible to reap a bumper harvest of summer grain and lay the foundation for the whole year's bumper agricultural harvests, the Beijing Municipal People's Government's circular demands:

1. We must seriously mobilize cadres and the masses to understand the seriousness of the drought and the necessity of combating it, to overcome all ideas of lowering one's guard and relying on luck and feelings of being afraid of difficulties and pessimism, and to strengthen determination and confidence in fighting drought and reaping bumper harvests.
2. We must organize the strength of counties, communes and brigades to rapidly clarify the drought situation and the water sources. We must act in the light of local conditions to formulate plans and implement measures for fighting drought. It is necessary to generally investigate the condition of young plants, moisture conditions, fertility, and the degree of hardening of soil in the wheatfields, and to carry out management according to the state of soil and the young plants.
3. We must fully apply the responsibility system of production linked with remuneration according to labor to insure that all drought fighting work, preparations for spring farming, and wheat management is carried out at all levels and on all the land. There must be practical, obvious and specific goals which can be easily examined. We must carry out timely examinations and insure distinct and strict rewards and punishments.
4. Municipal and county departments concerned, such as agriculture and forestry, water conservancy, agricultural machinery, meteorology, electricity, finance, and material supply, must promote relevant work in a practical and responsible way to meet the requirements of fighting drought and preparing for spring farming. Industrial units which are organized to support agriculture must also contribute their efforts to fighting drought.
5. We must bring into play the functions of scientific and technological organizations and workers so as to strengthen technical guidance for fighting drought, preparing for spring farming and the management of wheat. We must hold training classes at all levels, invite experts and technicians to impart their technical knowledge, and seriously sum up and popularize advanced experience.
6. It is necessary to launch emulation activities in fighting drought, preparing for spring farming and the management of wheat, carry out timely assessments, and summations, examine the results of all activities, and be ready in every respect for fighting drought and spring sowing later on.

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BEIJING MARKETS PREPARE FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

OW121407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--Beijing's 8 million city and rural population will have a joyous spring festival, just four days away, judging by the preparations of the municipal commercial department.

Fireworks, flower lanterns, toys and traditional festive decorations are already on sale. Supplies of pork, chicken, cigarettes, liquor and milk powder are up one-fifth over 1979.

Broad beans, walnuts, hazel nuts, Chinese haws and water melon and sunflower seeds from outside Beijing are in stock as well as southern delicacies.

Large quantities of bicycles, clocks, inexpensive watches and looking-glasses are available in countryside shops. An additional 6,000 sewing machines have been supplied to meet demand. The peasants got higher incomes for 1979, thanks to raised state purchasing prices for farm produce and grain.

Rural weddings are double the usual number during spring festival, so building materials, furniture, bedding, bright silk and satin quilts, which are popular today, are in heavy demand.

Famous local products are flowing in from all over China as a result of the new policy that allows a number of commercial units to place orders with producers outside Beijing. Some 200 Beijing retail stores have done this. The city's two largest department stores bought nearly 1,000 varieties of goods from other cities, including patterned Shashi bed spreads, Hangzhou embroidered pillows and long-famed Zhang Xiaoquan scissors, Yantai wall clocks and wooden furniture.

Well-known restaurants are reviving a number of famous dishes. Long a favourite of children, one-metre long sticks of glazed haws, water chestnuts and other colourful fruit, will reappear.

As the festival approaches, all Beijing's shops, restaurants, repair shops, barbers and bathhouses have lengthened their hours of service. Sixteen mobile repair vehicles are going around the city to fix radios, bikes, clocks and watches and TV sets before the holidays.

BEIJING PEASANTS BUY MORE CONSUMER GOODS IN 1979

OW081248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Lai Miao]

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--Beijing peasants bought 16.8 percent more consumer goods last year than in 1978, the municipal supply and marketing cooperative announced. Total volume of retail sales in the rural areas around Beijing in 1979 rose 13.5 percent. Big sellers were wrist watches, bicycles, radio sets and sewing machines. The Commercial Department of Shunyi County, where production and distribution are in the medium range, reports these increases: sewing machines, 41.7 percent; wrist watches, 29.7 percent; bicycles, 11 percent; transistor sets, 4.6 percent.

The municipal statistical bureau did a survey recently of 540 peasant families on the plains or mountainsides in the suburbs or outlying counties. They grow different types of grain, vegetables and economic crops.

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The sales pattern broke down for every 100 families in 1979 to these figures: 81 wrist watches, 52 radio sets, 43 bicycles and 21 sewing machines.

Sales of television sets in Shunyi County, some 30 kilometres east of the city, were 2.6 fold higher last year than in 1978. More than 20 families in Baixinzhuang production brigade in Houshayu commune of this county plan to buy T.V. sets. Of the 36 families in a production team in Zhoukoudian commune in Fangshan County southwest of Beijing, four families have bought T.V. sets and 16 others intend to.

It is estimated that the 1979 per-capita cash income for peasants in Miyun County will increase by 19 percent and in mountainous Yanqing County by 40 percent.

"With their income increasing every year, the peasants in this area are gradually changing their material and cultural life and habits," said Wang Yanxiang, deputy-director of the supply and marketing cooperative in Fangshan County.

He gave a few examples by way of illustration. Demands for woolen fabrics are heavy. Windows of new houses now have glass panes, but before they were paper-covered. Many earthen beds heated by burning crop stalks have been replaced by wooden beds. Local peasants buy desks and wardrobes. Many peasants now prefer factory-made cloth shoes to home-made ones and quite a few young peasants like wearing black leather shoes, which sell out as fast as they appear in village shops.

BEIJING RIBAO: CITY HOLDS KINDERGARTEN WORK CONFERENCE

OW090804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--Kindergartens and nurseries in Beijing have been called upon to open their enrollments to all children in their surrounding neighbourhoods, according to today's BEIJING DAILY.

This approach to enrollment, agreed at a conference on kindergarten and nursery work called by the Beijing Municipal Government, is an improvement over the present system, in which most of the individual organizations and enterprises take care of the children of their own staff. In practice, this often has meant that children must travel long distances from their homes to attend kindergartens run by individual units.

The conference also adopted a number of other measures to strengthen the effect of education in kindergartens and nurseries. They are:

--Kindergartens and nurseries run by collectives and neighbourhood committees, as well as those that are state-owned, will have government backing in manpower and resources.

--Where possible, special kindergartens will be set up for Muslim children. In other cases, special kitchens will be set up for them in regular kindergartens.

--Training classes will be organized for kindergarten teachers to raise the quality of their teaching.

A commentator's article in the same paper says that the health, moral character and intellect of children are directly related to the nation's future. Today's children will be the forces building a strong modernized socialist country in the year 2000, the commentary says. It calls on everyone to care for and support kindergarten and nursery work.

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TIANJIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ARTICLE ON CURRENT SITUATION

SK090905 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Feb 80 SK

[Report on TIANJIN RIBAO 8 February commentator's article: "Gain a Clear Understanding of Current Situation and [words indistinct]"]

[Summary] The 1980's are a decade of crucial importance for the realization of the four modernizations. The tasks on our shoulder are arduous and the prospects for our city in this decade are bright. All party members and the masses must brace themselves and race against time to promote the four modernizations in our city.

In order to gain a clear understanding of the current situation, it is necessary to review our achievements over past 3 years and compare our current situation with that prior to the smashing of the gang of four. "The agents of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Tianjin Municipality had tried by every means to oppress the masses and cover up the facts. As a result, our city was 20 months late in starting our work as compared with other provinces and municipalities. Furthermore, we suffered great damage from earthquakes, adding more difficulties to our work. Since the implementation of the important instructions from the party Central Committee on the work of Tianjin Municipality in 1978, our city has gone through rapid changes and dramatic upturns have taken place in work in all fields. We launched the exposure-criticism-investigation struggle, and reshuffled the leading bodies at and above the district and county level to insure that leadership at all levels is in the hands of cadres whom the party and masses trust. We reversed the unjust, wrong and framed-up cases left over from history and from the Great Cultural Revolution. We implemented the party's democratic centralism and strengthened the socialist legal system. Thus a situation of stability and unity was established throughout the city. All these achievements contributed to the recovery of our national economy as well as the relief of the disasters brought about by the earthquake."

In 1979, we achieved bumper harvests in agriculture, speedy development in industry and great expansion in exports. The industrial front conscientiously implemented the eight-character policy and total industrial output of our city registered a 9.4 percent increase over 1978. The labor productivity of industrial enterprises owned by the people was raised by 9.3 percent over 1978. In agriculture both total output and per unit output topped previous records. Production of nonstaple foodstuffs like oil-bearing crops, pork, eggs and milk, as well as native and special local products, also showed a substantial increase. Per capita income of rural commune members increased more than 10 percent over that of 1978. Investment in capital construction in our city completed last year was 23.7 percent more than that of 1978. Projects completed included housing totaling 2,020,000 square meters in floorspace, a 140 percent increase over 1978 and amounting to one-fifth of the total housing constructed since liberation. The wages of staff and workers throughout the city were further raised; the average wage of staff and workers of enterprises owned by the whole people increased by 13 percent over that of 1978. With the increase of rural and urban people's income, the turnover of commodities in our city last year also showed a substantial margin of increase.

"The achievements we scored last year were beyond our anticipation. It tells us that we should march with full confidence and vigorous strides along the road toward the four modernizations. There is no ground at all for a skeptical attitude toward or lack of confidence in the four modernizations.

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"In order to acquire a correct analysis of the situation, we should, while assuring the achievements we have already scored, also take note of our current difficulties, prepare ourselves ideologically to face these difficulties and work out practical and effective measures to overcome them. The damage caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four was unprecedented both in the history of our party and in the history of new China and there are indeed many issues, problems and difficulties to be solved. We have done a lot of work and scored great achievements in solving these problems over the past 3 years, yet it is just a start aimed at recovery and reconsolidation. To solve these problems and difficulties wholly and completely will take a long period of struggle and hard work. Therefore, leading comrades at all levels, all party members as well as the broad masses of people, must continue to work hard, take up more arduous and painstaking work and strive for greater victories."

REPORTS ON SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

SK070534 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports broadcast by regional radios on spring festival gatherings and other related activities in north China:

Beijing City Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 6 February broadcasts a report stating that spring festival comfort groups have been formed to visit various plants, public health centers and other units in the municipality.

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 February broadcasts a short report on a spring tea party held by the Hohhot Municipal People's Government on 6 February. Invited to the party were some 50 returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese and Taiwanese compatriots in the municipality.

Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 5 February broadcasts a short report that with the imminent arrival of the spring festival the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee sponsored a forum of the dependents of those PLA commanders and fighters who had won merits in the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors and the families of those who had laid down their lives in the counterattack. At the forum, held on 5 February at the friendship club, Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a speech, revealing that in the counterattack 94 armymen from Tianjin won merits and 2 died a hero's death for the country. The report also quotes him as saying: "The victory of the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors dealt a heavy blow at Soviet social-imperialism and the Cuba of the Orient, Vietnam, safeguarded the sacred territory of our country and the lives and property of our people on the border, raised China's international prestige and added to the development of the international united front against hegemonism." He encouraged the families of the armymen to contribute more to the four modernizations in the new year, adds the report.

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DUST-FIBER SEPARATOR--Beijing, 4 Feb--Wang Yujing, an engineer at a quartermaster factory under Beijing PLA units, has successfully developed a rotary-type device for separating dust and fiber in the processing of cotton. Known as a dust-fiber separator, the newly developed device can successfully retrieve cotton from cotton seeds and dust-covered cotton fiber. An average of 3 jin of cotton can be retrieved in the course of processing some 2,400 jin of cotton-padded bedding. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0330 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

BEIJING RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY--Beijing, 2 Feb--At the recent national conference on the chemical industry, a responsible person of the Beijing municipal rubber products company introduced the company's experience in learning from the Shanghai rubber products company. Beijing's rubber products industry has always lagged behind that of Shanghai. Early last year, leaders of the Beijing rubber products company visited the Shanghai rubber products company to learn from the latter's advance experience in cutting production costs and improving production quality. One by one, the leaders compared the production cost and quality of identical items produced by both companies. Upon their return to Beijing, the leaders immediately took effective measures to cut production costs and raise production quality. As a result, compared with 1978, the company's total industrial output rose 14.18 percent, its production costs declined by 2.6 percent and its total profit increased 20 percent in 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW]

TIANJIN PROPAGANDA FORUM--From 25-29 January, the Propaganda Department of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal agricultural commission held a joint forum on propaganda work in rural areas. Attending the forum were responsible comrades from the various suburban districts and counties; various bureaus on the agricultural front; and propaganda and cultural departments of a number of suburban communes. Comrades participating in the forum studied the important speeches given by responsible comrades of the central authorities, exchanged wide-ranging views on going a good job in conducting propaganda work in rural areas in line with the spirit of the national forum on propaganda work at prefectural and county levels, and put forward suggestions in this regard, thus clearly defining the 1980 work tasks. They will determinedly disseminate information on the two agricultural documents issued by the central authorities to the people in order to contribute to a flourishing agricultural economy. Present and speaking at the forum were Liu Gang, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, and Liu Jinfeng, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Jan 80 SK]

TIANJIN HOUSING PROVISIONS--In order to allot new houses more reasonably, the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently issued temporary provisions for the work. The provisions point out that all newly built dwellings, regardless of where the investment comes from or to whom the property right belongs, should be allotted according to the following principles: 1) give preferential allotment to those who have lost their homes and who have been living in makeshift housing since the earthquake; 2) solve the housing problems of essential personnel in the scientific and technological circles; 3) settle the housing problems of those who have been rehabilitated according to policy, but who have no houses; and 4) properly solve the housing problems of those families who are poor and needy. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 30 Jan 80 SK]

TIANJIN SCIENTIFIC RALLY--The municipal scientific and technological commission recently sponsored a rally to relay and implement the guidelines of the national scientific and technological work conference. In accordance with the guidelines of the national scientific and technological work conference and the demands of the municipal party committee, the rally called for efforts to do a good job in the following tasks: 1) to choose a number of projects having to do with developing production and improving people's livelihood as key projects and concentrate efforts to achieve them all; 2) to pay close attention to the readjustment and consolidation of scientific research organizations; 3) to further implement the policies toward intellectuals; 4) to establish a sound managerial system over scientific and technological work; and 5) to make good preparations for the convocation of the municipal science rally. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 31 Jan 80 SK]

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HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING TO STRENGTHEN PARTY ORGANIZATION

OWL121048 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Organs directly under the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government jointly held a meeting of representatives of party members from 8-11 February. The meeting conveyed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks, and discussed how to strengthen party leadership, improve the party's organizational life, raise the party's combat strength, work with one heart and one mind to develop the four modernizations and to make contributions to the four modernizations.

Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Organs at the provincial level are the province's leading organs. The combat strength of the party organizations and party members in these organs at the provincial level directly affects the whole province. Therefore, we must strengthen party building in provincial level organs.

Comrade Li Lian called on the party organizations in various localities to regard the book "Basic Knowledge on the Party" and Comrade Chen Yun's article "Criteria of a Communist" as textbooks to broaden their basic understanding of the party and to deepen their education regarding the party's program and line. It is necessary to organize party members to study the "several criteria with regard to political life within the party" to strengthen education on party discipline.

In his speech, Comrade Li Lian urged all party members in provincial level organs to play their exemplary role well in the great new Long March in resolutely implementing the party's line, principles and policies, in concentrating their efforts on the development of the four modernizations, in safeguarding and promoting stability and unity, in straightening out party style and observing party discipline and state laws, in assiduously studying skills in one's own profession, and in working hard to dedicate oneself to the four modernizations.

JILIN RIBAO OUTLINES OBSTACLES TO FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

SK090927 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Feb 80 SK

[Text] JILIN RIBAO today frontpages a commentator's article: "Be Resolved To Carry Out the Four Modernizations Unswervingly."

The article points out: Following the smashing of the gang of four, the CCP Central Committee, while penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four and eliminating chaos and restoring order, has set forth in a timely manner the great historical task of achieving the four modernizations by the end of this century. A most important factor to determine whether we can achieve this goal is whether the whole party and the people throughout the country can carry out the party's political line persistently and unswervingly. Our party's political line is: Unite the people of all our nationalities throughout the country, mobilize all positive factors, work with one heart and one mind, go all out, aim high and build a powerful and modern socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

To implement the party's political line unswervingly, we should first have a correct understanding of it. We should see that our party's political line has not been achieved easily. It has been defined after we experienced many twists and turns in the past 3 decades and finally after we have smashed the gang of four. We must not change it any more in the future. The present matter is that we must be resolved to carry out the four modernizations.

Except for a large-scale war, we should not allow any kind of interference or vacillation. Even if we encounter a war, we should resume our construction after it is over. This is a common belief and a common determination of the whole party and the people throughout the country.

In the past 3 years, particularly since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee decided to shift the work emphasis of the whole party to the four modernizations, there has appeared a new atmosphere in which the people's minds are vigorous, the economy is enlivened, production is developing and the masses' living standards are improving. The achievements we have scored prove that the political line defined by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee--concentrating all efforts on the four modernizations--is a fundamental guarantee for accomplishing the four modernizations. If we follow this line firmly, the grand prospect of the four modernizations will certainly become a reality. The masses of cadres and people are expecting and thinking of the four modernizations and are striving to contribute to them wholeheartedly.

However, we should also soberly note that there are still obstacles to the four modernizations. Among our comrades there are some who, subjectively speaking, do not oppose the party's line and are willing to dedicate their efforts to the four modernizations. Because of the influence of the ultraleftist trend of thought, however, they lack a clear ideological understanding and often do whatever they please, not following orders telling them what to do or what not to do. With regard to the party's lines, principles and policies, they implement only those which are to their liking and either do not carry out at all or carry out incompletely those which are not to their liking. Others, particularly some young comrades, lacking an understanding of the essential difference between socialism and capitalism, think of the multicolored superficial phenomenon of capitalist society immediately when they talk about modernization. They are not much interested in socialist modernization, wrongly thinking that in carrying out modernization, they can cast away the party's leadership, the socialist system, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Such erroneous thinking is also an obstacle to the implementation of the party's political line.

What merits our attention at present are the remnants of the organization and ideology of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Some persistently adhere to the ultraleftist line and resist the party's major policy decisions made after the third plenary session. Others do not match their words with deeds, say yes and mean no and feign compliance. Though very small in number, these people can cause great damage.

As for the tiny handful of people who undermine the party's line, act wildly in defiance of law and discipline and make trouble, we should do our best to win over by education those who can be won over and resolutely handle those who continue to commit crimes despite education. There are counterrevolutionaries and criminals of various types who also pose a direct obstacle undermining the progress of the four modernizations. Likewise, we should not tolerate them but should continue to deal firm blows at them. This is essential to rule out all interference and to carry out the four modernizations unswervingly.

The party has defined a political line for achieving the four modernizations, and the vast number of cadres throughout the province are taking the lead to follow it firmly to the letter. As long as we eliminate all interference and lead the masses of people to carry out the four modernizations unremittingly, the four modernizations can surely be achieved.

LANZHOU PLA COMMISSAR WORKS TO EDUCATE YOUNG FIGHTERS

OW120906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpt] Lanzhou, 9 Feb--Over 24,000 young fighters in the Lanzhou PLA units received merits and awards in 1979 for promoting the modernization of PLA units. Many were honorably granted the title of "shock workers in the new Long March" by the Communist Youth League Central Committee and the Lanzhou PLA units.

The Lanzhou PLA units strengthened education on revolutionary ideals for young fighters last year and led them to give full play to the spirit of arduous struggle and to dedicate their youth to building and defending the four modernizations. Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, was engaged in youth work during the Red Army period. He visited lower level units last year to investigate and understand the ideological situation of young fighters and lectured fighters on the honorable tradition of Chinese youth since "4 May." He also delivered a special report entitled: "Let Youth Be Brilliant in the Four Modernizations." He encouraged fighters to carry forward the behests of their predecessors and to be revolutionary youth with ideals, accomplishments and communist morality.

Last year party organizations at various levels in a tank division under the Lanzhou PLA units educated young fighters to integrate the movement to learn from Lei Feng with the movement to learn from heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, to link their grand goals and ambitions with the grand target of realizing the four modernizations and to make concrete contributions to the four modernizations.

XINJIANG: WANG FENG ADDRESSES TEA FOR MODEL WORKERS

C.. 30225 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Xinjiang Regional Trade Union Council held a spring festival tea party on the morning of 12 February. Over 400 model workers and advanced individuals of all nationalities from the industry-communications, capital construction, financial, culture-education, science-technology and public health fronts happily gathered to sum up and exchange experiences and talk about their plans and determination to make new contributions to the four modernizations. The tea party was filled with an atmosphere of animation, unity and warmth.

Leading comrades of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the Urumqi PLA units and the regional CPPCC committee Wang Feng, Zhou Renshan, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong and Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti attended the tea party and cordially chatted with model workers and advanced individuals of all nationalities.

Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, gave an important speech. He warmly congratulated all present for their outstanding achievements in 1979 and encouraged them to remain modest and prudent, guarding against arrogance and rashness, unite with the masses, work heart and soul for the four modernizations, and be promoters of the four modernizations, stability and unity. He warmly wished all a happy festival and, in the new year, still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Xinjiang region's well-known model workers and advanced individuals (Ku-er-ban Yi-su-fu), (Hu-te-ye-mu), (Ya-zhen-jiang zha-li), (Guo Xuefu) and (Yao Xie) spoke enthusiastically. They said that in 1980, the year of great undertakings, they will give full play to their role as pace setters, the backbone and the bridge. As model workers, they will join the workers of all nationalities throughout Xinjiang to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

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They will brace themselves, work hard, unfold the socialist labor emulation campaign centered around increasing production and practicing economy. They will constantly make new contributions to fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 state plans and the four modernizations and Xinjiang in order to greet the national congress of model workers with concrete results.

Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, also spoke. A proposal to the staff members and workers on all fronts throughout Xinjiang was unanimously passed at the tea party. Leading comrades of Urumqi municipal party and government organizations also attended the party which ended with the showing of a film.

WANG FENG ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA FOR SCIENTISTS

OW130219 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Xinjiang Regional Scientific and Technological Committee and the regional scientific and technological association held a spring festival tea party on 12 February at the Yanan guesthouse in Urumqi. Scientific and technological workers of all nationalities happily gathered to greet the first spring festival of the 1980's.

Leading comrades of Xinjiang regional party and government organizations Wang Feng, Zhou Renshan, Song Zhihe, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, An Jinzao, Bai Chengming, Ba Dai, Yi-ni-nuo-fu Ha-mi-qi, and Tuo-fu-qi Ha-mi-er attended and extended sincere and warm greetings to the scientific and technological workers of all nationalities. Dan Jinzao, Standing Committee member of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department under the regional CCP Committee, and Ui-mi-nuo-fu Ha-mi-qi, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, spoke at the party. They expressed their hopes that the scientific and technological workers of all nationalities in this year of great undertakings unite as one, work hard against time, and valiantly and unswervingly march toward the grand goal of socialist modernization.

The scientific and technological workers of all nationalities eagerly vied with each other to speak at this tea party filled with the spirit of unity and happiness. They freely talked about the excellent situation at present and, looking towards the motherland's bright future, confidently vowed to work hard to give a good account of themselves in the new year in order to make new contributions to the four modernizations in terms of their new scientific research results.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI FIGHTS DROUGHT--The Qinghai Provincial People's Government on 2 February issued a circular calling on all localities to do an even better job with this year's spring farming. In view of the lack of rain and snowfall since early winter, the circular urged the rural masses to concentrate their efforts on combating drought and preserving water resources in order to protect the young crops. While readjusting sowing plans and stepping up field management, all localities should make full use of all existing irrigation facilities to combat drought and protect the young crops. In the course of spring sowing, all localities should organize scientists, agrotechnicians and experienced peasants to investigate the moisture capacity of soil and make proper arrangements for spring sowing. The circular also calls on the departments of agriculture, industry, finance and trade to provide material and financial support for the poor production teams in mountainous areas. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 80 OW]

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